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SEMEYKO ON U.S. PURSUIT OF MILITARY SUPERIORITY

First-Strike Potential

PM080945 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Part two of a three-part article by Candidate of Military Science L. Semeyko under the rubric "The United States in the Chase for Military Superiority": "Creating a First-Strike Potential". Part one of article appeared in the 7 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

[Text] The present U.S. military-political leadership intends to achieve strategic superiority leading to destabilization of the strategic situaton primarily by escalating the arms race. In this respect, it has not only maintained the continuity of previous administration's policy, but has also increased their efforts to build up military might many times over. Here it is demagogically asserted that it is such efforts that have ensured the stability of the strategic situation in the past. "The stability that has existed for the last 40 years," U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle says, "is to a significant degree the result of the effectiveness of our strategic policy." "Strategic policy" here means the accelerated buildup of the U.S. nuclear potential.

The premise is completely false. First, postwar stability and the U.S. policy of building up the military -- particularly nuclear -- potential are mutually exclusive concepts. On the political level, stability was ensured by the effectiveness of the Soviet foreign policy course aimed at checking the aggressive tendencies in U.S. foreign policy. On the military level, stability was the result of the fact that the USSR's ability to provide a resolute rebuff to a aggressor was constantly a weighty factor, with a sobering effect on those across the ocean who would not have been averse to unleashing nuclear war.

As for the buildup of U.S. nuclear might, which was always the essence and goal of Washington's "strategic policy," it constantly contained elements of destabilization within it. This particularly applies to the seventies, when the United States started to create the so-called counterforce potential with a view to primarily putting Soviet ICBM's, the foundation of the USSR's strategic might, out of action.

Second, under the present administration, new, even riskier elements have appeared in U.S. strategic policy. What we have before us is a desire to create a nuclear potential that would make it possible to emerge from the existing "nuclear deadlock," as they say in the West, that is, to try to circumvent the impossibility of using nuclear weapons without the risk of self-destruction. The United States is calculating on using the latest scientific and technical achievements, which will supposedly make it possible to emerge from the state of strategic balance with the Soviet Union and restore its nuclear superiority -- a superiority qualitatively different from that which America had in the first 25 years after the war.

At that time, the United States had a quantative advantage in nuclear ammunition and in strategic delivery vehicles. The sides retained the ability for multiple mutual destruction. Despite all the contradictoriness of his policy, President J. Kennedy recognized this. "The real danger," he said, "is that both you and we have the means in our nuclear stockpiles to inflict colossal destruction on each other, and we will be the ones who will suffer from war. Nobody can gain so much from peace as the Soviet Union and the United States."

Now Washington believes that the United States can gain not from peace, but from war. To do so it is supposedly sufficient to secure not just quantitative, but primarily qualitative advantages in nuclear confrontation, which would ensure the possibility of disarming the USSR. The course is extremely dangerous because it could lead to nuclear catstrophe.

The basis of the present U.S. "strategic policy" is the plan to create a combined offensive-defensive disarming potential. Whereas an offensive potential must ensure maximum destruction of Soviet strategic forces with "surgically" accurate strikes, a so-called defensive potential is designed to "finish off" what is still intact. The result, Washington believes, will be the same: The USSR Armed Forces will supposedly lose their combat ability while the U.S. Armed Forces will still have a strategic nuclear reserve at their disposal to -- if necessary -- destroy the USSR's population and definitively undermine its industrial base. At worst, America would supposedly suffer perfectly acceptable losses, while the Soviet losses would be unacceptable.

The "modernization" of strategic offensive weapons is taking the line of creating a new generation of systems that would have two main qualities: invulnerability and high accuracy. High accuracy combined with enhanced yield would ensure the destruction of securely defended strategic targets.

There are to be nuclear first-strike means within all the elements of the strategic "triad." In the land-based element -- 100 MX missiles (1,000 nuclear warheads with enhanced accuracy and increased yield) and 1,000 single-warhead Midgetman missiles (around 50 percent, possibly all will be mobile) capable of hitting important targets such as, for example, state and military administration centers. In the sea-based element -- Trident II missiles, which will possess virtually the same combat potential as the MX missiles. And in the air-based element -- long-range cruise missiles. A considerable number of these are -- in the future -- to be deployed on strategic bombers designed to incorporate "Stealth" technology. Thus, by 1990 the United States hopes to increase its strategic offensive potential to 20,000 nuclear warheads.

It is also planned -- and this is already being implemented -- to bring high accuracy medium-range nuclear means to bear in the fulfillment of strategic tasks. The 572 "Euromissiles" plus the cruise missiles on U.S. warships in the waters adjacent to USSR territory constitute a substantial addition to the intercontinental strategic potential. Here, the deployment of Pershing II's with a very short flight time to the target is a particularly destabilizing factor.

Talking of the need to maintain the stability of the strategic situation, we cannot fail to take account of the fact that there are real preconditions for the appearance in the immediate future of even more destructive and previously unknown types of offensive strategic weapons based on new physical principles. Work on these new types of weapons is being carried out in the United States.

Recently, the U.S. plans to deploy antisatellite systems -- which it is planned to turn into a new element in the U.S. offensive strategic potential -- have also become evident. The destabilizing nature of the creation and deployment of antisatellite systems is indisputable -- something which, incidentally, is admitted by many Western military experts, too. The fact that the antisatellite systems would be a springboard for and the first step toward the creation and deployment of extensive ABM defenses with space-based elements must also be taken into account. The destabilizing nature of such ABM defenses is even more evident. That is why the USSR proposes averting such a turn of events -- on the basis of an accord -- before it is too late.

However, the acceleration of the work to create a wide-scale ABM defense system on earth and in space has become paramount in the development of strategic defensive weapons. Washington nurtures the idea of securing the potential for the "absolute destruction" of enemy ballistic missiles so as to ensure the "guaranteed survival" of the United States in a nuclear war. To achieve this, it is planned to create an ABM defense system capable of shooting down with 100-percent probability thousands of warheads moving at speeds of several thousands of kilometers an hour over a huge area. We must suppose that the U.S. leadership realizes the huge technical difficulties in the realization of this idea, but it nonetheless harbors the illusory hope that sooner or later it will overcome them. It is counting on one thing here: The ABM defense system could allegedly prove effective if used in combination with a preemptive, surprise nuclear attack, which would ease the fulfillment of the ABM defense tasks. And that means a gamble once again, not on defense weapons, but on weapons of attack and aggression and on the creation of a comprehensive first (disarming) strike potential.

But this gamble is yet further proof of the course toward destablizing the strategic situation. The illusion of superiority could have emerged in Washington, and in conditions when in fact there has been no such superiority as a result of inevitable Soviet countermeasures. The illusory hope of combining an "absolutely reliable shield" and an "irresistible sword" is liable to give rise to the temptation to unleash nuclear war.

Washington is striving to secure military superiority by any means. "We will spend everything we need," Defense Secretary C. Weinberger says, "To increase America's might and gain superiority over the Soviet Union." But the course toward superiority has no future. The USSR, which favors the resolute curbing of the arms race that is destablizing the strategic situation, will not permit the established balance of force to be upset and will take all necessary countermeasures to maintain it. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, "...Let nobody have the slightest doubt: We will continue to see to it that our country's defense capability is strengthened and that we have sufficient means to cool the hot heads of bellicose adventurists." It is not yet too late to assess this warning at its true worth across the ocean and to draw practical conclusions from it. The concluding article in this series will describe in detail Washington's illusory hopes for securing military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact.

'Illusory Expectations'

PM071313 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 84 Second Edition p 5

[Part three in a series of articles by Candidate of Military Sciences L. Semeyko under the rubric "The United States in Pursuit of Military Superiority": "Illusory Expectations"]

[Text] The United States is trying to secure military superiority -- above all in the nuclear sphere -- not only by means of the arms race, but also through arms limitation and reduction talks. The U.S. Administration is also seeking to obtain accords that will help it "legitimize" the U.S. creation and deployment of qualitatively new first-strike nuclear weapons. There is a direct link between the long-term military programs and U.S. negotiating positions.

"The talks on limiting nuclear armaments are just a stunt we are forced to resort to in order to reassure the U.S. people and the European allies." That was the way K. Adelman, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, candidly and cynically revealed the true aim of the administration's current calls for a "return to Geneva." While resorting to talks as a political stunt, the United States has at the same time always tried and intends to continue trying to squeeze the maximum number of one-sided advantages out of them for itself in the military sphere.

This is demonstrated by the experience of the 10-year (1969-1979) Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). Washington tried to keep U.S. advantages in various areas of the strategic balance and eliminate or weaken the USSR's strong aspects in the balance. At the same time, it did its best to prevent the prohibition of a strategic arms race in what were for it the most promising areas, in which it was hoping to achieve qualitative superiority while preserving quantiative parity in strategic forces.

Such expectations are futile. The USSR's inshakable course toward basing accords solely on the principle of quality and identical security ultimately ensured the achievement of the 1972 Soviet-American agreement and the 1979 treaty (SALT-I and SALT-II). In them, the United States also recognized that principle. Thus the foundation was laid for even more significant and substantial strategic arms limitations.

However, the current administration has not only preserved the continuity in terms of attempts to acquire military superiority, but has increased its attempts many times over. This is indicated, for example, by Reagan's public announcement that the aim of the talks should be to "achieve a genuine and long-term limitation of Soviet military programs." Unprecedented U.S. programs would be carried out in the meantime. It was also indicated by the U.S. position at the nuclear arms talks, which were broken off through the fault of the U.S. side.

What are the characteristics of this position in the military-technical plane?

First, a desire to ensure a fundamental restructuring of Soviet strategic forces while preserving the present structure of U.S. forces. The Soviet Union would have to dismantle virtually all its ICBM's (they are "destabilizing," apparently), while the United States would keep its ICBM's, reequip its arsenal and, on top of that, deploy new -- really destabilizing -- first-strike nuclear weapons.

Second, a desire to have more than twice as many strategic warheads. According to U.S. proposals, the USSR would be able to ahve 6,000 warheads and the United States 13,000.

Third, a refusal to freeze nuclear arms, the last (before the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks were halted) U.S. proposal ("reduction via modernization") was directed not only at providing scope for a qualitative strategic arms race, but its ultimate aim was to take a big step toward acquiring the capability to deliver a first, disarming strike.

Fourth, a desire to deploy the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe at all costs and, at the same time, force the USSR to dismantle hundreds of its medium-range missiles in Europe. The acqusition of nuclear superiority on the European regional level should, Washington belive help the United States to gain global strategic superiority -- its chief military-political aim.

Obviously, the USSR is never going to conclude agreements that undermine strategic military equilibrium. It is fruitless to expect such agreements. It is equally fruitless to expect that by accelerating offensive and "defensive" military programs, Washington will, as it says, "compel" Moscow to make concessions. Experience has shown that the creation of new U.S. armaments has always force the USSR to adopt corresponding retaliatory measures.

U.S. assurances that in talks the United States is only seeking to "restore equilibrium" are totally groundless. They are just a smokescreen. Concealed behind it is the Washington administration's same old desire for superiority as is admitted in the United States itself.

According to Congressman L. AuCoin, "The administration's proposal on the reduction of strategic armaments coupled with modernization enables it to carry out unlimited improvements in the operational readiness and accuracy of its armaments -- to make them more suitable for a first strike."

What I have said becomes even more obvious in the light of U.S. reluctance to begin truly practical talks on preventing the militarization of space. It is one proviso after another, the first one being that there has to be a preliminary discussion at the talks on the question of resuming the dialogue on nuclear arms (on the basis of U.S. proposals, of course) and the last that talks on space apparently cannot lead to an accord because of the "insuperable" difficulties connected with verifying their fulfillment.

In contrast to the U.S. approach, the Soviet approach is constructive. First, space is an independent problem, and to link the question of preventing its militarization to the question of nuclear armaments is a red herring and a waste of time, whereas the question of preventing it is particularly important at the present time. The day talks open, a mortorium must be imposed on tests and deployment of space armaments. Second, effective verification of observance of the mortorium is possible. It is fundamentally important to establish this because monitoring is no less and perhaps even more important for the USSR than for the United States for a whole series of reasons, particularly if you consider the U.S. side's repeated violations of previous agreements. However, the problem of verification must not be an obstacle to preventing the militarization of space or to disarmament as a whole. To prevent the "antisatellite" beginnings of the space arms race is to nip it in the bud. In the interests of consolidating strategic stability it is necessary to strictly observe the unlimited-duration ABM treaty -- a most important document in the strategic arms limitation sphere.

Hopes of gaining military superiority are a futile illusion. The military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO will not be disrupted. The Soviet side has made statements on this count at the highest level. Effective retaliatory action by the USSR to strengthen its defense capability is inevitable.

Back in 1919, when foreign armed intervention in Soviet Russia was being crushed and the entente imperialists were trying to achieve their sinister aims by actually posing as peacemakers, V.I. Lenin remarked: "You can't trifle with peace, NO ONE [in boldface] is going to dupe us." Nor can you trifle with war, especially at a time when the harsh truth of the international situation is such that the nuclear threat is unfortunately great, "you can't hide from or laugh off" this threat, Comrade K,U, Chernenko stressed. It is necessary to curb the imperialist hawks, prevent a nuclear war, and preserve peace -- this is the goal of the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state.

ACADEMICIAN VIEWS ARMS ISSUES, NUCLEAR WINTER

PM061613 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 42, Oct 84 pp 24-26

[Interview with Academician Lev Feoktistov by A. Antipov: "It Would Be Disaster"]

[Text] Scientists know better than anyone else what science is capable of as a destructive, as well as a creative, force. Their views on what a new war would bring are backed up by extensive factual information and carry much weight.

Below is an interview on the subject granted to a NEW TIMES correspondent by Lev Feoktistov, Hero of Socialist Labour, a Lenin Prize winner, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, deputy director of the Igor Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute, who is a well-known expert in the fields of nuclear physics and nuclear power engineering.

NEW TIMES. The record of scientists' work for peace, disarmament and international security is quite long. The Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace, Against Nuclear Threat was set up last year. The annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences, held last March, noted that the committee was engaged in vigorous activity at home and abroad. At the inception of the Pugwash Movement, now almost 30 years old, Albert Einstein and Lord Bertrand Russell wrote in their manifesto: "We have to learn to think in a new way. We have to learn to ask ourselves, not what steps can be taken to give military victory to whatever group we prefer, for there no longer are such steps; the question we have to ask ourselves is: What steps can be taken to prevent a military contest of which the issue must be disastrous to all parties?" These words were uttered when the cold war was at its coldest. Detente saw the start of dialogues, among scientists too, aimed at finding a way of breaking the nuclear deadlock. What view does modern science take of this problem?

LEV FEOKTISTOV. To begin with, time has only added to the urgency of the questions Russell and Einstein posed in their manifesto, I regret to say.

The yield of the A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima was about 20 kilotons. Today, nuclear powers have warheads of 20 megatons and over. If one such warhead went off over a city with a population of one million and a territory of 250 sq. km., it would literally wipe the city off the face of the earth. All structures and service lines would be destroyed over an area of up to 500 sq. km, fires would spread over a radius of more than 30 kilometres from the epicentre of the explosion. Winds would extend the impact zone by hundreds of kilometres.

Such is the damage just one bomb could cause. And what would be the aftermath of a global nuclear conflict? The U.S. alone has stockpiled about 30,000 nuclear warheads, of which 10,000 are strategic.

Here I would like to point out the following. In many publications and surveys and in dialogues with our foreign colleagues we often use the term "impact zone." This notion should not be allowed to become abstract and devoid of its horrible specific meaning. After all, an "impact zone" is a territory inhabitated by living people. A thermonuclear explosion would annihilate most of them. Survivors would be struck down by diseases, with no one to render them medical aid; all production would be in disarray; there would be neither food nor drinking water. If, in spite of all this, people managed somehow to keep alive, the generations that came after them would be doomed to degeneration. Indeed, the living would envy the dead. This is what an "impact zone" would mean in a thermonuclear war. Reading or hearing this phrase, one should realize its horrible meaning and the reality of the danger it spells for oneself, one's family and friends. It was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress that "the peoples must known the truth about the destructive consequences for humankind of a nuclear war."

NEW TIMES. You have stressed on many occasions that the development of atomic power engineering and of the atomic industry creates new conditions which must be taken into account when considering the possible consequences of a modern war. This thought could be developed. Generally speaking, modern production -- the basis of civilization -- has made the ecological situation so tense that for this reason alone armed conflicts should be ruled out of international relations.

LEV FEOKTISTOV. That is very true. Let us begin with the problems of atomic power engineering, with which I am directly concerned. Today, there are hundreds of atomic power plants across the world. By the year 2000 their number will have grown to several thousand. It should be made perfectly clear that no provision for war is made in the design of these highly reliable power plants. They are intended for peacetime operation only. At an expert estimate, the radioactive contamination caused by the destruction of an atomic plant would, within a month of the catastrophe, be comparable to the consequences of a one-megaton thermonuclear blast.

And in a year's time these consequences would becomes tens of times more damaging owing to the specific nature of the nuclear materials contained in the reactor. In this case, the "impact zone" may extend to tens of thousands of square kilometres! Should such a catastrophe occur in any West European country, it would overspill many a state border.

This alone makes it a certainty that in the event of a nuclear conflict no one will escape unharmed wherever he lives.

Obviously, even a conventional, non-nuclear war could involve damage to atomic reactors, with all the ensuing consequences. This is why the Soviet Government has submitted to the U.N. a draft treaty on keeping atomic power plants intact. Attempts to destroy such plants should undoubtedly be regarded as a grave crime against humanity and should be equated with the use of nuclear weapons.

This should also apply to other industries, the chemical, biological and medical ones, above all, whose production processes may involve toxic agents and bacteria which present a great danger to man and the environment.

NEW TIMES. Do you suggest, then, that the immediate effect of a nuclear explosion could be worsened considerably by selective targeting?

LEV FEOKTISTOV. That's correct. What is more, even if a nuclear warhead went off over a tract of woodland, the effect of such an explosion could cause damage which would be out of all proportion to the warhead's yield. Expert estimates show that the energy released by the resultant forest fire could be tens of times that of the explosion as such. The fire would be accompanied by fierce winds because the heated air would rise to the upper layers of the atmosphere, while the cold air would rush into the fire zone from the surrounding territories. Enormous quantities of ash would be discharged into the stratosphere, totally eclipsing the sun.

NEW TIMES. It might be appropriate here to recall some of research done by the USSR Academy of Sciences' Computer Center which attracted much interest in this country and abroad. Vladimir Aleksandrov and Georgiy Stenchikov, who specialize in the mathematical modelling of climate, have proved -- by much the same reasoning as yours -- that a thermonuclear war would cause the clouding of the atmosphere with very fine dust which would have catastrophic climatic consequences. Their numerical experiments have led them to the conclusion that within 40 days of a nuclear conflict the average air temperature in certain parts of the Northern Hemisphere would plummet far below zero.

Consequently, the survivors of a nuclear conflict would have to live through a long and harsh "nuclear winter." The complex forms of terrestrial life would hardly prove equal to such a trial. The climatic factor would thus bring all the regional catastrophes together into a global catastrophe which would know no state or other borders.

LEV FEOKTISTOV. Indeed, the possible climatic consequences of a nuclear war make the picture, gloomy as it is, downright apocalyptic. And yet, nuclear weapons have their advocates, who insist on the possibility of a so-called "limited" nuclear war. This theory is logically untenable and very dangerous. Who can guarantee that a "limited" war will not develop into a global one?

NEW TIMES. Nevertheless, some bourgeois scientists -- American, above all -- regard "limited" nuclear action as an alternative to complete disarmament, given balanced nuclear potentials.

LEV FEOKTISTOV. It would be wrong to say that such balance had no stabilizing effect on the world situation.

There is no ignoring the fact, however, that today the situation is more complicated than ever before: Enormous stockpiles of nuclear warheads, no restrictions imposed on their production in the future, the spread of nuclear weapons to practically all parts of the world -- all this creates a real danger of the precarious power balance being upset.

It would be worth recalling here that the power balance in question was established only at the end of the fifties and in the early sixties, after we had succeeded in raising our missile potential to a level high enough to discourage the U.S. from any aggression. Before that, we had had to keep "catching up" with the U.S. so as to maintain an adequate defence potential. After all, the first atomic bomb appeared in America in 1945. The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was a monstrous show of strength intended to intimidate the Soviet Union. In our country, atomic weapons were developed in 1949. But by then numerous military bases had been set up around the Soviet Union, which was an immediate source of danger to us.

Over the decades, the Soviet Union has been adhering to the concept of preventing a nuclear war by destroying and outlawing nuclear weapons, while the U.S. stance has been, and remains, that of manipulating with the threat of using nuclear weapons.

However, the situation today has, I repeat, become explosive due to the continuous improvement and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. In science, there are the notions of a stable and unstable equilibrium. Modern science has come to a clear-cut and definite conclusion that an equilibrium which, for some reason or other, leads to the stockpiling of weapons cannot be stable. Therefore complete destruction of nuclear weapons a vital need. Their immediate reduction within, say, a year could be the first step towards that end. Nuclear weapon stockpiles could be reduced quite substantially -- to a half, for instance. All it takes to exercise control over the implementation of this radical measure is to reach an agreement on restricting tritium production.

The nuclear powers have spent astronomical sums on the production of enriched uranium-235 and plutonium-239. Using this nuclear fuel as a source of energy in atomic power plant reactors could mean a cutback in uranium production. As you see, such a rechannelling of uranium and plutomium would bring extraordinary economic advantages as well.

NEW TIMES. Addressing his electorate, Konstantin Chernenko said that the U.S. Government had ample chance to prove its peaceableness by deeds -- for instance, by working for an agreement on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapon test. It is common knowledge that negotiations on this question have been disrupted by the United States. For all the very definite advantages offered by such an agreement, the Washington administration does not want a ban on nuclear weapon tests, believing that, under certain circumstances, these weapons may be used and, consequently, they should be improved. What would you say to that?

LEV FEOKTISTOV. The U.S. Government still has not accepted the Soviet proposal to undertake a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- a proposal which has evoked extensive public interest and met with approval on the part of progressives all over the world. Those who try to justify the nuclear arms race and the further improvement of nuclear weapons sometimes resort to utterly untenable arguments. It is claimed, for instance, that "perfect" weapons will be much less likely to go off by chance. Well, experts know only too well that tests serve to "improve" nuclear weapons in other, quite different ways. As for the various safety measures, they are concerned with automation, above all, rather than with nuclear explosions proper.

Some people abroad are of the opinion that the banning of nuclear weapon tests would not amount to much because, given the know-how and all the requisite materials, you can make a bomb, which will need no testing, in your own backyard. These are shallow and naive arguments. It is obvious enough that any country which has embarked upon the road of nuclear armament should be absolutely certain of the quality of its weapons. Such certainty is achieved only through all-round tests, including full-scale ones. Theoretically, we can assume the possibility of a bomb being built without tests -- but not a nuclear armament system which could threaten other countries.

Sometimes proposals for ending nuclear weapon tests are blocked by problems of verification. There is no denying the fact that these problems are complicated, especially as regards specific details. Experts believe, however, that verification is a realistic proposition. The well-known American scientists Hans Bethe and Kurt Gottfried have criticized the U.S. Administration's statement that the American side cannot verify Soviet observance of the 150-kiloton nuclear explosion yield limit. They refer to the opinion of leading geophysicists who maintain that underground nuclear explosions of even two kilotons can be detected and confidently distinguished from earthquakes. This viewpoint cannot be ignored.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has accumulated interesting and useful experience of international verification of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. This experience must be developed and enriched -- the IAEA's guarantees may become prototypes of verification measures for future agreements in the field of disarmament and arms control.

Therefore, the attempts to evade an agreement on stopping nuclear weapon tests under the pretext of verification difficulties are a tactical move designed to complicate the problem still further and to camouflage, by alluding to technical difficulties, an unwillingness to solve it.

I should like to stress that an agreement on stopping nuclear weapon tests would go a long way toward mutual trust.

NEW TIMES. A lot of publicity is now being given in the United States to the so-called anti-nuclear missile defense system. The papers stress the exclusively defensive nature of the new weapons and accuse the advocates of a nuclear weapon freeze and a test ban of shortsightedness. What can such a programme lead to, in your opinion?

LEV FEOKTISTOV. Thers is no doubt that it will entail a new arms races spiral. After all, an antinuclear missile defence system is supposed to be a substantial advance on the World War II anti-aircraft defence system. For an anti-aircraft defence system the ability to destroy 70 per cent of the attacking planes may be regarded as adequate because it thus reduces the damage an air raid can do to less than a third. But for an anti-nuclear missile defense system the efficiency figure must be 99 per cent. Such systems, mind you, will have to fight compact objects flying at enormous velocities and accompanied by all manner of misleading dummy targets. If the system's strike efficiency is below 99 per cent the target country will sustain crippling damage and will, in effect, be in disarray.

Modern science has not yet come up with any scheme to ensure such a high efficiency. Any conceivable project, including a space ABM system intended to neutralize missiles near their launching sites by means of super-powerful lasers, proves, upon closer inspection, to be economically inviable at best. The point is that attack and defence facilities have to be compatible in terms of cost. If attack facilities are much cheaper, they will fulfill their mission simply by outnumbering the defence facilities. But these are, I repeat, fundamental scientific and technical problems.

NEW TIMES: In short, we are, indeed, arriving at the conclusion to be found in the Russell-Einstein manifesto: There is nothing that can be done to win a thermonuclear conflict, and the outcome of such conflict would be disastrous for human civilization. Scientists have proved beyond doubt that an end to nuclear weapon testing and subsequent disarmament offer the only possible way out of the impasse. But as you have said on many occasions, people often ask scientists: "Why have you thought up all this?" -- meaning the atomic bombs and other weapons of mass destruction.

LEV FROKTISTOV: The answer to this question is: science is developing in accordance with its inner laws and by the logic of cognition. This process does not depend on how its discoveries will be used. Mind you, atomic energy is not only the bomb, but atomic power plants as well: Missiles are not only strategic means of weapon delivery but also an effective tool for learning the laws of nature. We must relieve mankind of the danger of mass extermination and strike the word "war" out of our vocabulary. In that case scientists will no longer be asked the disarmingly naive question: "Why have you thought up all this?"

U.S. DOW CHEMICAL WEAPONS TESTS IN BRAZIL HIT

PM071253 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 Nov 84 p 5

[V. Pritula article: "The Murderers From Dow Chemical"]

[Excerpts] More and more details about a barbarous crime committed by the U.S. military in the Brazilian jungle are coming to light.

A report by toxicology professor Elisario Couto Bastosa, head of the State Institute of Criminal Law, indicates the scale of the inhuman experiments carried out on a vast area of tropical forest in the Amazon basin by the U.S. Dow Chemical concern to test new types of chemical weapons developed on the Pentagon's orders. The Brazilian scientist claims that the U.S. concern has -- under the guise of herbicides -- used the toxins "Agent Orange" and "White Agent" in the Tucurui area.

The present U.S. Administration is fond of posing as a fighter against international terrorism. Yet, at the same time, the U.S. military-industrial complex is committing acts of terrorism in sovereign states on a scale which makes it fully justifiable to speak of acts of genocide rather than terror. Documentary evidence gathered by Brazilian scientists proves convincingly that in testing samples of chemical weapons, Dow Chemical, with the Pentagon's assistance, has deliberately destroyed the lives of thousands of people and the flora and fauna on an area extending over 2,400 square km. Is that not genocide?

PRAVDA REPORTS CEMA DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM CUBA

PM071049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Havana, 3 Nov -- The Soviet delegation that took part in the 39th sitting of the CEMA session has left Havana for Moscow. It included N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance; and N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade.

The delegation was seen off by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Humberto Perez Gonzalez, candidate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Republic Council of Minister, and minister president of the Central Planning Board; Lionel Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and Cuban ambassador to the USSR; and Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade.

USSR Ambassador to Cuba K.F. Katushev and other officials were among the sendoff party.

At Moscow airport the delegation was met by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy department chief at the CPSU Central Committee; members of the CPSU Central Committee; A.A. Rusanov, USSR first deputy permanent representative to CEMA; and other officials.

L.F. Vazquez, Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was also among the welcoming party.

SOCIALIST BLOC PUBLISHERS CONFER IN BUDAPEST

PM071508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Publishing Houses' Cooperation"]

[Text] Budapest, 3 Nov -- A conference of leaders of the socialist countries' party publishing houses was held here. Its participants discussed the tasks facing the publishing houses in the struggle for peace, socialism, and the peoples' freedom and pointed out the need to propagandize the peace policy followed by the socialist countries even more widely and to comprehensively explain the constructive and peace-loving proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states aimed at halting the arms race, rejecting the use of force in international relations, and strictly observing the principles of equality and equal security.

It was noted that the broad dissemination of works by the classics of Marxism-Leninism is an immutable condition of effective struggle against hostile ideology. Special emphasis was placed on the importance of publications revealing the successes and accomplishments of the socialist community countries.

The conference examined questions linked with preparing jubilee publications devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL YOUTH SESSION

PM071651 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 84 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "We Stand for Peace and Friendship!"]

[Excerpt] The international preparatory committee of the 12th World Youth and Student Festival, which is to be held in our country's capital 27 July-3 August 1985, began work in Moscow yesterday.

This is already the preparatory committee's third session (the first two were held in Havana and Sofia). Representatives of national preparatory committees and youth and student organizations from 112 countries, as well as 28 international and regional organizations are participating.

The international preparatory committee session was opened by V.M. Mishin, chairman of the Soviet festival preparatory committee and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Welcoming the session participants, who are to discuss the progress of festival preparations internationally and the main guidelines of the festival program and are to form a standing commission and examine questions of the International Solidarity Fund's activity, he observed that preparation for the festival in our country is involving a large number of young men and women daily. The Soviet preparatory committee will help in every possible way to ensure that the 12th World Youth and Students' Festival will make a weighty contribution by the world's youth to the struggle against the nuclear threat and encroachment by imperialist forces upon the peoples' freedom and independence, and to strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation among youth and student organizations of different political persuasions.

The session was addressed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The decision to hold the 12th World Youth and Student Festival in Moscow July-August 1985, he said, has been enthusiastically approved by the Soviet people, who are preparing to offer a cordial welcome to the participants in this major and representative forum of young people. The Lenin Komsomol and the young men and women of our country will, without any doubt, create the best possible working conditions for the festival and do their utmost to ensure that it becomes a new landmark on the path of youth's struggle against war and imperialism.

The World Youth and Student Festival is an event of great importance, whose significance extends far beyond the youth and student movement. The festival has invariably attracted the attention and received the backing of all progressive and democratic forces, and all who cherish the ideals of peace and friendship among peoples.

The idea of holding festivals was born immediately after World War II, at the World Youth Conference in London in the fall of 1945. The representatives of the more than 60 countries assembled at that conference were fully resolved to mark the defeat of fascism by closing the young generation's ranks to ensure a peaceful and happy future. In this way a new festival movement arose, one thoroughly democratic in nature.

In the 4 postwar decades more than one generation of young men and women has undergone internationalist tempering and acquired the habits of joint struggle in the course of preparing and holding world festivals.

The lofty humane ideals of peace, freedom, national independence, democracy, social progress, and the noble goals of the struggle against the imperialist policy of violence and aggression and in favor of the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual understanding, and friendship among the peoples have invariably been the festival movement's clear markers during all these years.

Throughout these years, the festival movement has been an integral part of the world's peace-loving, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces and a source of replenishment for their ranks. The festival's acts of solidarity with Vietnam and the island of freedom, Cuba; the struggle to strengthen security in Europe and other regions; and the actions in support of the Arab peoples' struggle and for the liberation of the Portuguese colonies and southern Africa have served as a school of civic maturation. The 11th World Festival in Havana demonstrated world youth's growing understanding of the fact that present-day imperialism is a source of threat to peace, national independence, freedom, and social progress.

The appeal to world youth adopted at your international preparatory committee's first session is unequivocal evidence of the world democratic youth's unfailing loyalty to the festival movement's noble goals. The work of the preparatory committees created to date in many countries, embracing youth organizations and student associations of various persuasions, is clear proof of the readiness of the broad strata of youth in the eighties to continue and develop the festival's glorious traditions in fitting and honorable fashion.

B.N. Ponomarev went on to observe that preparation for the Moscow festival is taking place in a sharply worsened international situation. Questions of the struggle against the threat of war and to curb the arms race will naturally be the focus of the festival participants' attention. It is therefore extremely important to know the facts pointing out who is to blame for the extreme tension prevailing in the world. The facts unequivocally indicate that it is the most aggressive circles of the NATO countries that bear the responsibility for this.

The dangerous situation prevailing in the world forces us, together with our Warsaw Pact allies, to concern ourselves with maintaining our defense capability at the requisite level. The Soviet Union has no need of military superiority. We do not seek it. However, the Soviet Union will allow no one to speak to it from a position of strength. In this way, we are fulfilling the Soviet people's chief mandate, namely, maintaining peace.

The Soviet Union does not encroach on the security of any country, West or East. The Soviet Union's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy is totally committed to the task of averting the threat of nuclear war and preserving peace for present and future generations.

K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, recently stated again: "I can say with full responsibility that the Soviet Union has championed and will continue to champion the resolution of complex international problems through negotiation. In contrast to those for whom negotiations are merely a diversionary maneuver and a means of manipulating public opinion, we stand for businesslike honest negotiations leading to the cessation of the arms race and the reduction of nuclear arsenals as far as their total elimination."

The Soviet leadership consistently puts forward and vigorously upholds a constructive program for surmounting the present dangerous situation in the world. Suffice it to recall the foreign policy initiatives made by our party and government this year since the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum.

The initiatives of the Soviet Union and its allies encroach upon no one and are equally beneficial to all. Our official proposals are lodged with the White House. However, the people there either spin out their replies, say "no," or wrap up their answers with "conditions," which are completely unacceptable since they are designed to overturn the principle of equality and identical security.

Recently, it has been said that the Soviet Union is inherently exceptionally "rigid." However, the USSR's foreign policy course is not subject to short-term fluctuations. It is well known that in the 50 years of Soviet-American relations, we have dealt with various administrations in Washington. In those instances where the U.S. side has shown realism and a responsible approach, matters have progressed normally and have had a beneficial effect upon the overall situation in the world. "We are in favor of good relations with the United States," K.U. Chernenko stressed recently, "and experience shows that they can be so. The joint desire to build relations on an equal footing, for mutual advantage, and for the benefit of peace is essential for this."

The speech drew particular attention to the fact that the upcoming festival will be held in the year when all mankind will be marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, to which the Soviet Union made the decisive contribution.

The defeat of German fascism and, subsequently, Japanese militarism had a very profound effect upon the entire course of world development and resulted in the emergence of a successfully developing world socialist system and the accelerated disintegration of the imperialist colonial system, ending in its collapse.

The victory over fascism was the common victory of all the forces of peace, democracy, and progress. The fighters of troop formations, partisan armies, and detachments; the patriots of Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, and Hungary; and the members of the resistance movement and the antifascist underground in many West European countries fought the fascist invaders alongside the Red Army and the armies of the other allied countries of the anti-Hitler coalition.

During the war years, the Soviet people convincingly demonstrated the monolithic unity of the alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and working intelligentsia and the indissoluble friendship and fraternity of the USSR's peoples. Our young people were found at the most difficult and crucial areas of the struggle against the enemy. Approximately 11 million young men and women wearing Komsomol badges on their chests fought on the Great Patriotic War fronts, and 7,000 alumni of the Lenin Komsomol became Heroes of the Soviet Union.

The war cost our people 20 million lives. Thousands of cities, settlements, and industrial enterprises were destroyed. The war also inflicted severe wounds on other peoples.

The lessons of the last war have permanent significance. Historical experience teaches us that we must fight against war in order to prevent it!

During the festival, all of you, the speaker continued, will have the widest opportunity to meet and talk with Soviet people and our young men and women and will be able to get to know you better. This will enable you to see more clearly that all of our people, young and old alike, wish to ensure that the horrors of war are never repeated and that their life, as that of all the peoples of the world, becomes more beautiful, richer, and happier daily. You will see for yourselves that our great socialist country is engaged in peaceful creative labor directed toward further increasing the Soviet people's prosperity and developing the national economy and culture, and that the Soviet Union wants to live in peace and friendship with all countries and peoples.

Remarking on the increased political activeness of young people, B.N. Ponomarev stressed that the young generation is growing up today amid greater and more profound changes and transformations than any other historical period has experienced. This is responsible for young people's enormous interest in worldwide problems and for their desire to play an active role in resolving them.

The young generation today can rightly be described as antiwar. Its ardent desire to defend peace is understandable. At no time in the past have the fate of millions of people and the future of all mankind depended on resolving the problem of war and peace to the extent they do today.

The new antiwar movement, a movement unprecedented in its size and social diversity, is expanding everywhere. Its ranks comprise representatives of every class and stratum of contemporary society, because nuclear death threatens worker and employer, scientist and student, farmer and housewife equally. Today, this movement encompasses not only Europe and North America. The Asian, African, and Latin American peoples are displaying growing activity in defense of peace. We respect the policy of the countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement, which is an influential antiwar and anti-imperialist force of the present day. The contribution of realistically minded groups and figures in the capitalist countries to the assertion of the cause of peace, detente, and mutually advantageous cooperation is growing.

Dear young friends, you can fully rely on the Soviet Union in this supreme battle being waged against the threat of nuclear war and to ensure a durable peace in which people's freedom and happiness and friendship among the peoples of different countries, nations, languages, and skin colors will triumph.

The situation of young people, who make up a considerable proportion of the world population, is, as we know, not identical in the different countries and regions of the world. Unfortunately, there are still many places on earth where people suffer from poverty, hunger, and disease. Unemployment, savage exploitation of labor, illiteracy, and lack of housing are social scourges that are primarily suffered by young people, including those living in the rich capitalist countries. As they embark on life, young people are confronted by very acute problems: Not only are their material needs not met, but their spiritual and cultural needs are also left unsatisfied. The situation is becoming even worse as a result of the wasteful arms race and the military adventures of imperialism.

Later in his address, the speaker observed that the appropriate government organs and international organizations must focus their attention on resolving young people's problems and that, to this end, public actions in defense of the rights and interests of young people must be stepped up. The international youth year under the slogan "Participation, development, peace" opens up great opportunities in this regard.

The spiritual makeup and character of your people has been shaped in our country under the influence of Soviet society's whole way of life. The socialist system has freed young people from exploitation and inequality, guarantees them sociopolitical rights, gives them confidence in the future, and offers the widest access to creative labor, education, and culture. It eliminates the gap between the proclaimed social goal and real policy and removes the social basis for disillusionment and alienation. All of life's routes, to the uppermost heights of space, are open to our Soviet youth.

At present, the Soviet people are engaged in carrying out an entire package of large-scale programs to comprehensively improve our socialist society. The nature of these programs and their aim of peaceful development and the steady growth of the Soviet people's prosperity have once again been graphically embodied in the decisions of the recent CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum.

Our economic and social development plans, by their very essence, require the most active participation of young people, and these plans give them unlimited scope for initiative, businesslike enterprise, and creative application and development of their abilities. The party is implementing an innovatory strategy that is, as they say, to youth's "taste" and enjoys their active support.

The party sees its central task as the ideological, political, and moral education of young people and as ensuring their readiness to make an all-around contribution to the comprehensive progress of socialist society and to developing and improving socialist democracy.

Aware that young people today have never experienced class oppression, exploitation, the severe trials of war, the difficulties of reconstructing the country and postwar recovery, the party is inculcating in the young generation a civic responsibility for maintaining and augmenting the gains of socialism, love for the motherland, and the readiness to defend it.

The party unfailingly follows Lenin's behest to combine its ideological and political influence on young people with their daily participation in the manifold work of improving developed socialism.

Internationalist education is one of the main avenues of the party's work with young people. From childhood, the young generation is imbued with respect for culture and the democratic heritage of all peoples. We consider it our duty to raise our young people in a spirit of peace, friendship, and unity with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and solidarity with the liberation struggle of working people in the capitalist and developing states.

The sympathies of our people and Soviet youth, the speaker continued, have always been and will continue to be on the side of fighters for genuine freedom. Those who raise aloft the banner of a just struggle for independence and national rebirth and against imperialist oppression and exploitation can rightly count on our solidarity and support.

Intimidating the Western public with a "Soviet threat" and calling for an anti-communist "crusade" is a favorite device of the imperialists and their propaganda services. It is well known that right-wing reactionary forces would like to prevent, in some way or another, at least some young people from attending the Moscow festival. This reminds one of the previous attempts when the same forces did their utmost to split the youth movement. However, the overwhelming majority of young people reject such encroachments. Despite all the differences of ideology and political views, the youth of the world have a determining common interest, a common interest in defending peace and protecting their vital rights and future. The young people's slogan today is: Anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship.

We believe in young people and we believe that, united with the entire progressive and democratic public, they will succeed in defending peace, the people's freedom and independence, and in securing a happy future for themselves and subsequent generations.

The Soviet people throw the doors of their home wide open and say to the 12th World Youth and Student Festival, "Welcome to Moscow!"

The session participants observed a minute's silence in memory of Indira Gandhi, the glorious daughter of the Indian people whose outstanding political and state activity enjoyed deep respect in the international youth and student movement.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON SOVIET PEACE EFFORTS

PM071014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Socialism and Peace Are Indivisible"]

[Text] With a sense of pride in their motherland, our people are greeting the glorious anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which marked the beginning of a new era in human history, the era of the triumph of socialism and communism. Under the tested leadership of Lenin's party, the Soviet people are working to implement the majestic tasks of further consolidating the might and prosperity of the land of the soviets, comprehensively improving the society of developed socialism, and strengthening peace on earth.

Having breached the world system of imperialist exploitation, Great October clearly showed to the world's peoples ways for the revolutionary transformation of society and inspired the international working class and the broad people's masses to struggle against oppression and for socialism.

October's victory linked in an indivisible whole the terms "socialism" and "peace" and marked the start of a qualitatively new stage in the struggle to rid mankind of the calamities of war. "...Peace among peoples and the cessation of plunder and violence -- this indeed is our ideal" -- this was how V.I. Lenin formulated the issue. The first legislative act of Soviet power -- Lenin's decree on peace -- proclaimed the struggle for democratic peace [mir] and international cooperation as the supreme principle of the socialist state's foreign policy, a principle according with the interests of all peoples. War was condemned as the greatest crime. The leader of the revolution defined the main foreign policy goal -- to secure conditions for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are unshakably loyal to Lenin's great behests. The purposeful and consistent struggle to prevent war, consolidate the security of the USSR and its allies and friends, strengthen the foundations of peace, and affirm the principles of peaceful coexistence has been and still remains the key direction of the foreign policy of the land of the soviets. A convincing confirmation of this is provided by the over 100 constructive Soviet initiatives for the limitation and reduction of weapons of all categories and types. Our country has to its credit the most radical proposal on complete and universal disarmament in combination with comprehensive control. The USSR's special efforts are aimed at the limitation, reduction, and complete liquidation of mass destruction weapons -- nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological. The Soviet Union's decision to pledge unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was an act of exceptional importance in the work to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Historical experience teaches us: In order to uphold peace we need energetic actions by all peace-loving forces. It is especially important to strengthen and augment the ranks of the antiwar movement today, when the most reactionary and bellicose groups, primarily in the United States, having proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism, are stubbornly refusing to recognize the fundamental changes that have occurred in the world or to accept the realities of the times. The forces of militarism are striving to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union in order to regain the positions they have lost. For this purpose they have launched an insane arms race, primarily in nuclear missile arms, are aiming to produce increasingly destructive weapons systems, are deploying first strike missiles on European soil, and are embarking on the militarization of space.

The U.S. Administration is inventing various pretexts to whip up international tension and anti-Soviet hysteria, is fanning hotbeds of war and violence in different parts of Asia, Africa, and Central America, and is trampling the people's rights, resorting to the policy and practice of state terrorism and overt acts of aggression.

The Soviet Union pits against the adventurist course of the U.S. militarists and their closest allies -- a course of preparing for nuclear war and intensifying the threat of war -- a constructive and realistic alternative: a clear and precise program of peace and cooperation among all states. Together with the other socialist community countries, it concentrates its efforts on attaining the key goal: preventing nuclear catastrophe.

A new and convincing proof of the USSR's political will and readiness to conduct serious and businesslike talks with the United States is provided by the package of Soviet proposals set out in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's replies to questions asked by THE WASHINGTON POST. A widespread international response was generated by the constructive Soviet initiatives -- prevention of the militarization of space, a freeze on nuclear arms, the elaboration of an agreement on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, and the appeal to the United States to follow the USSR's example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This response shows that the Soviet proposals accord with the hopes and aspirations of the broadest circles of the world public and open the way for ending the arms race, achieving real progress in Soviet-American relations, and improving the international situation as a whole.

It is within mankind's power to prevent a nuclear missile catastrophe. The main barrier across the path of the nuclear madmen and mighty bulwark of all peace-loving forces on the planet is the existence of the community of socialist countries, their cohesion, and the effective coordination of their activity in the international arena. The strengthening antiwar and antimissile movement, whose ranks are being joined by millions of new fighters, has become a weighty factor in world politics.

The Soviet Union is the most consistent advocate of healthy principles in international relations. This policy accords with the vital interests of all peoples and all mankind. People see the Soviet Union's peace-loving course as a worthy continuation of the traditions initiated by the Great October.

The words of the CPSU Central Committee's October slogan are echoing all over the planet.

Long live the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union -- a policy of consolidating peace and the security of the peoples and of broad international cooperation!

UN CIRCULATES SOVIET LETTER ON NUCLEAR FREEZE

PM071516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Official Document"]

[Text] New York, 6 Nov -- The text of a Soviet Government letter addressed to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar citing the USSR's opinion on a nuclear weapons freeze has been circulated at the 39th UN General Assembly session as an official document.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, all nuclear powers ought to participate in a nuclear freeze, which is dictated by the need to stop the nuclear arms race once and for all.

The USSR, however, is prepared for the commitments to a nuclear arms freeze to come into force first for the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet side proceeds on the basis that other states with nuclear weapons will follow the USSR-U.S. example and freeze their own nuclear arsenals in turn.

NUCLEAR ARMS BAN PROPOSED AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD080957 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 8 TASS -- The group of socialist and non-aligned countries has put forward important initiatives in the field of disarmament and preventing the nuclear weapons race at the current 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly. It tabled at the first committee (political and security issues, including disarmament) two draft resolutions.

In the first draft resolution the delegations of Angola, Afghanistan, the Belorussian SSR, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and Czechoslovakia call for an immediate end to and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The authors of the draft propose that all states, above all those possessing nuclear weapons, should make maximum efforts and display political will for immediately drafting and concluding a multilateral agreement on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

If such an agreement is concluded by all states, the draft says, this would be a most important element in the struggle for putting an end to and reversing the nuclear weapons race, for preventing the build-up of the existing nuclear arsenals, against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It also calls upon the disarmament conference to start without delay talks in order to draw up a treaty with due regard for all the existing proposals and future initiatives and create a special committee with a mandate to conduct the talks.

In the second draft resolution Angola, Afghanistan, the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Zimbabwe, Cuba, Laos, Mozambique, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Syria, the Ukrainian SSR, Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia proposed to conclude within the framework of the disarmament conference a convention banning the development, production, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron weapons. The development and production of such weapons is a dangerous consequence of the continuing nuclear weapons race, the draft resolution points out.

ABSENCE OF U.S DELEGATION AT UNESCO TALKS NOTED

PM071456 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "UNESCO: National Commissions Conference"]

[Text] Budapest, 5 Nov -- A conference of the general secretaries of the national commissions for UNESCO affairs from European and North American countries was held in the city of Kecskemet. Twenty-nine UNESCO member-countries, including the USSR and the Belorussian and Ukrainian SSR's, were represented.

Discussions centered on questions of further stepping up the activity of national commissions in European and North American countries to implement the UNESCO decisions promoting the development of international cooperation in the spheres of education, science, culture, and mass information and strengthening mutual understanding among peoples. The participants in the conference gave special attention to progress in the implementation of UNESCO's resolution in connection with the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II and the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the CSCE's successful conclusion.

No U.S. delegation took part in the conference's work.

PRAVDA HITS 'CAPITALIST PROPAGANDA' AGAINST USSR

PM071600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 First Edition p 6

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "Commentator's Column": According to the Laws of History"]

[Text] The birthday of the land of the soviets is always a world event. In the fraternal socialist countries, steps and achievements today are measured by the yardstick of October. The mass antiwar movement more forcefully senses the inspirational stimulus of Lenin's decree on peace. Fighters for freedom and independence hear the booming report of the Aurora's guns proclaiming the inevitable elimination of any deprivation of the peoples' national and social rights.

It is understandable that Great October evokes different emotions in the imperialist camp. Currently capitalist propaganda is attacking the ideas of the revolutionary renewal of the world even more fiercely. The transatlantic "crusaders" would still like to consider our mighty and prosperous socialist power to be just a "historical episode." They come out with slanderous nonsense about the USSR and its peace-loving policy, but the caravan moves on.

Today millions of Soviet working people will join in the festive celebrations as the genuine masters of their native country and the creators of their lives and the future. What about in the United States, where presidential elections were held yesterday and the bright fireworks of demagogic speeches and promises have died down? Over there, today, the homeless will again wake up under bridges and on park benches, millions of people will trudge every day to employment offices blindly dreaming of finding a job, or stand in line for food handouts at soup kitchens. Over there, we see people deprived of a future, and a society unable to offer them one.

It is not for nothing that imperialism sets such store by "strength" as a means of resolving social and particularly world problems. However, here they also misfire. "The Soviet Union is powerful," the U.S. secretary of state said recently. "It occupies a very large part of the world and its immense military might, including its nuclear arsenal, is a factor that we cannot ignore." As we can see, G. Shultz preferred to scare people as usual with the "Soviet Threat" and was deliberately silent about the main point: the magnetic force of the social example and innate love of peace of our state and society. Nonetheless, the admission speaks for itself, although it would make more sense not only to take account of socialism's might, but also to get down to resolving the problems of disarmament on the honest basis of equality and identical security instead of Washington continuing to chase after military supremacy.

The revolutionary storm of 1917 has a lasting influence on the modern world's development. However much imperialism may flex its military muscles, history works according to its own objective laws. The land of the soviets is resolutely paving the way to save mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and to ensure a peaceful future for the peoples. The forces of freedom, progress, and socialism are growing stronger.

MATERIALS CONCERNING U.S. ELECTION RESULTS

Supreme Soviet Congratulates Reagan

PM071827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] To His Excellency Ronald W. Reagan, President of the United States of America

Esteemed Mr President, please accept congratulations on your reelection as President of the United States of America.

It is to be hoped that the coming years will be marked by a turn for the better in relations between our countries. This would be in the interests of both our peoples and the cause of world peace.

On its part, the Soviet Union is prepared for joint work to rectify Soviet-American relations on the basis of equality and respect for the legitimate interests of each other, remove the threat of war, and radically improve the international situation.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

[The PRAVDA 8 November 1984 First Edition also carries the above mesage on page 2.]

Comparison of Turkatenko Commentary

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 8 November in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a report regarding President Reagan's reelection. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 7 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page A 1 under the headline "TASS Correspondent Comments on Reagan Reelection" and has been found to be identical except for the following:

In the first line of the first paragraph, IZVESTIYA omits "TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:"

IZVESTIYA omits the last sentence on page A 1: "They are of...of most Americans."

On page A 3, paragraph one, line one, IZVESTIYA reads: ...in the world, stability which Washington verbally professes to cherish so much. There are many... (rewording)

Election Results Noted

LD071411 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy writes:

According to preliminary and incomplete data, more than 51 million voters, or 59 per cent of those who took part in the elections, cast their votes for President Reagan while about 36 million voters (41 per cent of the total) voted for Mondale. But according to the American election system this by no means overwhelming superiority gave Reagan the decisive advantage in the key aspect of the elections - the number of electoral votes. In December the Electoral College will formally elect the president (in the United States the head of state is elected not directly, but by a two-tier system). Already now Reagan has the votes of 525 electors out of 538, this automatically ensuring him another four years in the White House.

Election to Congress and local bodies of power were held simultaneously with the Presidential elections, and the governors of 13 states were elected.

According to preliminary data, in the Senate, where a third of the senators stood for reelection, the Democrats wrested two seats from the Republicans (according to some data - one). Thereby they succeeded in narrowing the numerical advantage that the Republicans had at the previous session of Congress. Before the elections the alignment of forces was 55 to 45 in favor of the latter. It is indicative that several senators belonging to the right wing of the Republican Party suffered setbacks. Thus, in Iowa the conservative Republican Roger Jepsen lost to the Democrat Tom Harkin, while in Illinois the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Charles Percy, who lately had toughened his rhetorics on foreign policy issues, succumbed to the liberal Democrat Paul Simon. In Massachusets the Republican candidate, a big businessman, was defeated by the Democrat John Kerry.

The Democrats retained control over the House of Representatives. According to preliminary data they got at least 220 of the 435 seats and thereby will remain the majority party. This, as political observers note, implies further clashes between Congress and the administration on various matters. On the whole, the press notes, there are no substantial changes in the alignment of forces between the Republicans and Democrats in Congress.

In the struggle for the posts of governors the Democrats lost one seat. From now on 34 of the country's 50 governors will be Democrats.

It has already become a tradition that voter turnout is low in the United States. This is explained by disenchantment in the lauded "American Democracy". Neither are the present elections an exception. According to UPI, 53.5 per cent of eligible voters took part in the elections. In modern U.S. history voter turnout was lower than the present one only once - 52.6 per cent of Americans with the right to vote cast their ballots in 1980.

ARBATOV COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

AU071703 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3/4 Nov 84 p 12

[Dusan Cukic report on interview given by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, to BORBA -- place and date not given]

[Text] This 60-year-old man with a piercing look in his eyes, gestures that are not forced, and a voice that shows the self-assurance of a professor, attracts interest wherever he appears.

Georgiy Arbatov does not have to explain why this is so, because he is known in the political world to be one of the best experts in Soviet-American relations.

When one adds to this description -- along with the title of academician and a decade-long membership in the CPSU Central Committee -- the role of close advisor to the Kremlin's top leadership, then a sketch for a portrait of our interlocutor seems to be complete.

This Is No Joke

The conversation, which lasted several hours, does not, however, start off with the usual or direct interest in Moscow-Washington relations.

[CUKIC] We would like to know whether you are always pessimistic. Namely, we are comparing two statements made in October: Chernenko's to the American paper WASHINGTON POST and yours to the Spanish paper EL PAIS. The difference lies not only in 3 days, but also in tone; the Soviet leader's is rosier.

[Arbatov] It is possible to say so, but I really cannot remember there having been worse relations since the Cuban crisis in 1963 [year as published]. Let me explain this. Kennedy was later assassinated, but I still believe that cooperation would have started to improve in 2-3 years. In our times, however, I know that the way out is very hard to find, the crisis of confidence has reached a point at which even every warm breeze is being received cautiously. There can be no joking when "to be or not to be" is at stake, it is not a tap on which you can have cold or hot water when you wish. This is not the way to build bridges, this behavior is not acceptable even for one's own family. There is a saying in our country that there are no free lunches in politics, everything should be paid for.

[Cukic] Don't you think that an interlocutor from the other side will have the same or a similar answer? Let me formulate it this way, in a competition, there is always the saying that "We are good, but they are evil."

[Arbatov] It is clear to the world, I am sure, that the USSR does not want war. We remember 1941 very well, and have not forgotten the huge sacrifices, but we would not like anyone to catch us unawares. It is also certain that if we had been weak, the Americans would not have wanted to talk with us at all and I am convinced that they have not been equipping themselves with nuclear weapons just like that, in passing. Who knows what would have happened (or it can be supposed could have happened) had we not known this, but things cannot go on this way. The world is being plunged into a general catastrophe and it is clear to me that the people in the United States -- I go there frequently -- are aware of the situation. Unfortunately, though, not those in the White House. That is why there is no basis for a dialogue. I would very gladly admit I am wrong, but so far we have no evidence of goodwill. It is not only Reagan; there is a group in Washington around the President, let me not mention any names, that creates an unfavorable climate, hampers any constructive talk, spreads distrust, and jeopardizes world peace. The elections are coming soon there and, as it is said, we do not rejoice when our neighbor's house is on fire, but still, I have to say that it will be even worse if the Republicans win. The world, however, cannot subordinate its life to the American elections, but this is something these people there also do not want to understand.

[Cukic] Much hope was invested in the Reagan-Gromyko meeting, what is your interpretation?

[Arbatov] We have learned nothing new, we have actually been able to convince ourselves that the White House has not changed its policy, it is more and more turning its back on detente, and is orienting itself towards "cold war." I am only surprised that it has not realized that such a policy had been suffering fiasco during the past 4 years.

We Are Not So Rich

[Cukic] However, one cannot say that America does not have remarkable results on the domestic plane?

[Arbatov] They have managed to; such a cycle has come, I would say.

[Cukic] Khrushchev said in 1961 that the Soviet Union would surpass the United States in real gross product, and this year Chernenko assessed that this would not be realized soon.

[Arbatov] The difference is now less than it was at that time. We nevertheless admit without shame that America is a strong state and that we are not so rich. It is also a more fortunate state because it did not feel the horrors of war.

However, I do not see all this as a sports race in which it is important who will break the tape at the finish line; life is not one-sided and it requires a comprehensive sociological analysis. This of course does not mean that we in the USSR have achieved everything we wanted, or denied ourselves what we now do not have.

[Cukic] Are there -- let us return to that topic -- any prospects for a summit meeting?

[Arbatov] Not in the near future. We have already exhausted the topics for talks. Honestly, I do not see what more we can do than what has been proposed. We know that world relations cannot be built in the old way, because whoever fails to understand that loses the game. Thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions of people, the universe, even circles that are traditionally known to be conservative rise up against nuclear war. On the other hand, we are also economically burdened by armament and what is involved is not an eye for an eye, or a tooth for a tooth, but not accepting the dictate: first missiles and then the green table.

[Cukic] It is certainly known to you that the world comments that the departure of Ogarkov from the post of the General Staff's first man was connected with the course of relieving tension and possibly admitting blame for that fatal crash of the Korean airliner?

[Arbatov] Ogarkov was certainly thoroughly informed about the situation, but it is also clear to the Americans that our side firmly believed that the plane had been their military plane. Then, of course, machinery was set in motion to prove that the Russians are inhuman, that they kill innocent people and children. In any case, the truth will come to the surface. As for Ogarkov, he is still in a high position.

[Cukic] While we are discussing the Army, what are the prospects for withdrawal from Afghanistan?

[Arbatov] We think that a political solution is necessary. The internal situation there is gradually being stabilized, people have confidence in moves the authorities make, but interference from outside (they are now even bringing heavy weaponry) achieves larger dimensions. We want our contingent to return home, but that does not depend just on us.

[Cukic] Soviet-American relations are not the only ones that are significant for world peace, are they?

[Arbatov] That is true. Much depends, for instance, on the attitude of Western Europe, to what extent it is going to pursue an independent policy in the future, regardless of whether that will be pleasant or unpleasant for us. What is at stake are not pro-American interests, but those that will benefit the "old continent" and the world. There are also the nonaligned who, along with the developing countries, have never felt the economic consequences of the arms race on their shoulders. Detente by itself cannot solve injustices in the division of the world's wealth, but if there is no detente, present problems will become even more aggravated.

The Price Is Paid By All

[Cukic] The role of China?

[Arbatov] It is also difficult to speak about world peace without China's constructive participation. True, we are concerned about Chinese cooperation with NATO contries, but we know that they are realists by nature and with many problems of their own. Therefore, we believe that they will not be led by hegemonist illusions and, if that is so, they will become a significant factor on the world scene.

[Cukic] We began with the remark that you are probably a pessimist. Shall we finish in the same tone?

[Arbatov] I would rather say I am a realist. This, however, does not mean one should lose one's head. The world now, as never before, needs reason to jointly embark on the road of cooperation and understanding to prevent conflicts that are raging in various regions of the world and threaten to grow into an overall conflagration. Does one have to emphasize that this would be a disaster for everybody? There are no limited wars; we would all pay the price of a nuclear catastrophe together. Clever people will not allow this to happen. In this sense, I want to be an optimist.

Thus speaks Georgiy Arbatov, academician and politican, who is justifiably recognized in the world as a reliable interpreter of Soviet views.

U.S. 'OBSTINACY' PREVENTS NORMALIZATION OF TIES

PM071501 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 44, 26 Oct-1 Nov (Signed to Press 25 Oct 84) p 1

[Editorial : "For Good, Equitable Relations"]

[Text] The international public greeted with great interest K.U. Chernenko's replies to questions put by THE WASHINGTON POST concerning USSR-U.S. relations. Reduced to a very low level, through the efforts of the present U.S. Administration, these relations have long been causing serious concern everywhere. Adopting a course of wrecking the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and replacing it with global confrontation, Washington is not only returning the world to the cold war era, but indeed taking it to the brink of the abyss of nuclear catastrophe. The international atmosphere has never been so tense and disturbing in the postwar period.

Constant Efforts

Although our outright enemies and dubious friends try to lay the blame for the deterioration in the international situation equally on both powers, numerous irrefutable facts prove that the land of the soviets has constantly, persistently, and tirelessly sought to establish constructive, good, equitable, and mutually advantageous relations with the United States on the principles of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in internal affairs. It sincerely strives to cooperate with the great power across the ocean in all spheres: political, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural. Special efforts have been directed toward finding a common language in the cause of curbing the ruinous and dangerous arms race in general, and the nuclear arms race in particular.

Despite the fact that the present U.S. Administration marked its accession to power in January 1981 with bellicose and malicious anti-Soviet statements and threats, the 26th CPSU Congress -- which began its work a month later -- approved a businesslike and judicious program for developing Soviet-American relations. It envisages a whole range of important and specific measures in the sphere of arms limitation, the elimination of conflict situations, and the deepening of political cooperation, particularly active dialogue at all levels, including summit meetings.

In the last 4 years, the proposals formulated by the party's supreme organ have been repeatedly expounded in government statements and documents and repeated and confirmed at CPSU Central Committee plenums and USSR Supreme Soviet sessions. They have been submitted in detailed and concrete form on behalf of the Soviet Union for examination by UN General Assembly sessions, for discussion by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and at other multilateral and bilateral meetings.

The Soviet Union is making tireless efforts to avert a slide toward nuclear war, save mankind from its catastrophic consequences, and halt and reverse the nuclear arms race. With this aim in view, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, put forward a detailed and far-sighted proposal in March this year on observing certain norms in relations between nuclear powers, which received a broad and positive response in the world.

In June, in an attempt to prevent the development of a new, particularly dangerous phase in the nuclear arms race, the Soviet Union submitted a proposal on averting the militarization of space, suggesting that an agreement be concluded to ban the use of nuclear arms in space and from space against the earth.

In early October, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo -- discussing a report by A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and foreign minister, on his conversations with U.S. President R. Reagan and other U.S. representatives -- voiced the conviction that "normalization of Soviet-Amerian relations on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs would without doubt be expedient for both countries' peoples and would have a favorable influence on the situation in the world as a whole."

Stubborn Resistance

With an obstinacy worthy of better application, the present U.S. Administration rejects virtually all the Soviet proposals, both those concerning the development of Soviet-American relations in general and those concerning nuclear arms limitation or reduction. Instead of a judicious elucidation of the reasons underlying the negative U.S. position, Washington has resorted to overtly false inventions such as the U.S. "lag" in armaments or the USSR's complicity in "international terrorism." The flagrant lies have been backed with unbridled slander against Soviet policy, the Soviet people, their social system, and their leaders. Relations with the Soviet Union at the government level have been put into the hands of people known to be out-and-out anti-Soviets, not just with guilty consciences but, as transpired later, with dirty hands.

Deliberately aggravating American-Soviet relations and stepping up international tension, the present administration has sought to create in the United States chauvinist and military hysteria, making it possible to force on Congress and the country a military budget unprecedented in U.S. history amounting to almost $2 trillion in the current 5-year period. Hundreds of billions of dollars exacted from taxpayers have been transferred, with the Pentagon's help, to the safes of military-industrial corporations with a vested interest in an unlimited arms race. To please them, Washington has foiled and continues to foil all attempts to curb the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to hinder the transfer of the arms race to new spheres such as space.

From the very beginning, the present U.S. Administration has adopted a course of undermining previously concluded treaties and agreements and wrecking accords on arms limitation and reduction. In direct contravention of them, Washington is deploying new nuclear missiles in West Europe that are intended to deliver a first strike against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and is also deploying long-range sea-based cruise missiles. The United States has failed to ratify not just the SALT II treaty but also the treaties on underground nuclear explosions concluded in the mid-seventies. Washington has wrecked the talks on the total banning of nuclear weapons tests. Persistent efforts are being made to bury the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems -- of unlimited duration -- concluded more than 12 years ago.

Back in February 1981, the proposal that the Soviet Union and the United States freeze their nuclear weapons both quantitatively and qualitatively was advanced from the lofty platform of the 26th CPSU Congress. Although this proposal was broadly supported by public opinion throughout the world, including U.S. public opinion, Washington rejected it without discussion, thereby showing its intention not only to increase its already huge nuclear arsenal indefinitely, but also to improve and create new and more destructive nuclear weapons.

As well as intensifying the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, thereby increasing the danger of irremediable nuclear catastrophe, the present U.S. leadership is trying to extend confrontation with the socialist world to all spheres of contacts and links between West and East, toughen the economic blockade, and expand the propaganda war.

The international public as well as the U.S. NATO allies, disturbed by the dangerous turn of events, are becoming increasingly loud in their demands for the normalization and improvement of American-Soviet relations. By rights, these demands should be directed at Washington, which remains deaf to the proposals of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and peace-loving forces aimed at improving the world climate. As K.U. Chernenko stressed in his replies to THE WASHINGTON POST:

"We favor good relations with the United States, and experience tells us that they can be good. To achieve this we need a mutual desire to build relations on equal terms, for our mutual advantage, and for the good of the cause of peace."

REAGAN SUPPORT FOR CIA 'TERRORISM' ROLE NOTED

LD080120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0020 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Washington, 8 Nov (TASS) -- Speaking at a news conference in Los Angeles, President Reagan declared that the secret CIA manual containing "recommendations" for the physical elimination of representatives of authority in Nicaragua is nothing more than..."a document designed to help the leaders of the 'contras' to enlist the support" of Nicaraguans.

The White House chief made it clear that the CIA employees who drew up the "textbook for murderers" would not be punished. Actually, it would be difficult to expect things to be otherwise. The present administration is particularly well disposed towards the CIA, and has assigned the department in Langley an even more active role as organizer of international terrorism.

YAKOVLEV RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMAN LEHMAN

PM071245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] On 30 October, A.N. Yakovlev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, had a meeting with U.S. Congressman W. Lehman.

Some questions pertaining to the international situation were touched on in the conversation.

GAO YANGWEN, QIAN QICHEN AT GOSR RECEPTION IN PRC

LD071750 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1450 GMT 7 Nov 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Excerpts] Receptions have been held at the embassies of the USSR in foreign countries on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. Present at the reception were:

In Beijing, Gao Yangwen, minister of the PRC coal industry, and Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister.

USSR STRIVING TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH CHINA

OW070825 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Mulatov commentary: "A Principled and Steadfast Policy"]

[Excerpts] The tradition of being sympathetic to and interested in each other's way of life can be traced back to ancient times. It has formed gradually and naturally in the course of the prolonged contacts between the Han and Russian peoples, as well as between other nationalities of our two multinational neighboring countries.

Since its inception, the Soviet state has been formulating its policy toward China on the basis of the principles of equality, good-neighborliness, friendship, and unity. These principles were expounded in the Soviet Russian Government's declaration to the Chinese people and the Northern and Southern governments in China.

Dear Chinese listeners, reviewing the roots and class foundations of the contacts between the laboring people of our two countries and the traditions of friendship and unity between our two great peoples on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSA] today, we must also think about tomorrow, about the prospects of developing these traditions. Therefore, it is important to recall the history of Soviet-Chinese friendship--the most valuable asset shared by the people of our two countries -- from the 1920's to the 1950's. This friendship, based on the common fundamental class interests of the Soviet and Chinese laboring people, was established in the first years after the founding of our socialist state when Lenin and Sun Yat-sen were alive.

The principled and steadfast nature of the Soviet policy of friendship and unity with the Chinese people has withstood the test of time. After the founding of the PRC, the initial socialist foundations in your country were also laid in close alliance and cooperation with the fatherland of the October Revolution, the first country in which socialism triumphed. This fact is by no means accidental, but logical.

In view of the current acute struggle across the globe between socialism and imperialism, the relations between our two countries are of great importance. As emphatically pointed out by Soviet leader Comrade Chernenko recently, the socialist countries must take a clear-cut class stand on international affairs. Comrade Chernenko also pointed out: In view of the imperialists' joint efforts to oppose socialism and in view of the international tension and growing threat of war, the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations is extremely important. Our country has steadfastly carried out the line of the 26th CPSU Congress by persistently striving to improve Soviet-Chinese relations by taking appropriate measures in this regard. For the Soviet side, the door for constructive talks between the Soviet Union and China is always open.

IZVESTIYA NOTES OPENING OF USSR ART SHOW IN PRC

PM061305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exhibition Opens"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct -- "Soviet Modern Painting" is the title of an exhibition that has opened at the Chinese capital's Central Exhibition Hall. More than 60 works are on display, painted by artists representing multinational Soviet art. They include pictures by the well-known masters A. Deyneka, A. Laktionov, Yu. Pimenov, and V. Serov.

Speaking at the opening of the exhibition, PRC Vice Culture Minister Lu Zhixian noted that the works by many Soviet artists are a valuable part of mankind's treasurehouse of art. Like the recent exhibition of works by Chinese artists in the USSR, the Soviet exhibition will contribute to widening cultural exchange between the two countries.

The Soviet artists' work was previously on exhibit in the city of Xian.

KUNAYEV-LED DELEGATION STOPS OVER IN KHABAROVSK

PM061401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation to Japan"]

[Text] Khabarovsk, 25 Oct -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by D.A. Kunayev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, has made a brief stopover here. It is on its way to Japan on an official visit at the invitation of that country's parliament.

At the airport, the delegation was welcomed and seen off by A.K. Chernyy, Khabarovsk CPSU Kraykom first secretary, and other officials.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATION IN SOUTH KOREA CITED

SK071158 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Massive student demonstrations continue in South Korea, opposing the military regime and calling for democracy. According to reports, numerous students at Yonsei University in Seoul staged a demonstration against the Chon Tu-hwan regime on 5 November. They condemned the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime's brutal suppression of the student struggle. The Yonsei University students burned effigies of the South Korean dictator and his hirelings. Students and police clashed during the demonstration.

GANDHI ASSASSINATION SEEN AS 'IMPERIALIST PLOT'

LD071317 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 7 TASS -- The chief minister of the Indian State of West Bengal, Jyoti Vasu, said that Indira Gandhi had fallen victim to an imperialist plot which was aimed not only at assassinating the prime minister but also at destabilizing and splitting India. Speaking at a mass meeting in Calcutta, he said that imperialist forces would like to tear India asunder. Jyoti Vasu called on all patriotic forces to rally their ranks to defend the country's unity and territorial integrity.

PRAVDA NOTES TRIBUTES TO INDIRA GANDHI

PM071128 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 First Edition p 6

[Dispatches from own correspondent O. Kitsenko and TASS correspondent under the general heading: "India: Strengthening Unity"]

[Text] Madras, 6 Nov (own correspondent O. Kitsenko) -- Many thousands of people attended a demonstration devoted to the memory of Indira Gandhi held here. Members of the Government of the State of Tamil Nadu, members of the Indian Parliament and the state's legislative assembly, and representatives of 20 national and regional political parties took part in it. A rally of the procession participants was held on the shore of the Bay of Bengal.

New York, 6 Nov (TASS) -- The nonaligned countries have held an extraordinary plenary session at UN Headquarters in memory of Indira Gandhi. The communique adopted expressed a sense of profound sorrow and loss in connection with the death of an outstanding fighter for peace, progress, and justice worldwide who had fallen victim to a villainous terrorist act. The document expressed the conviction that under the chairmanship of India, whose new prime minister is R. Gandhi, the Nonaligned Movement will continue to play an active part in the struggle for peace, justice, and economic and social development.

INDIAN PRESS SEES WEST CONNIVING WITH SIKH EMIGRES

LD081127 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 8 TASS -- The Government of India has expressed concern over the connivance of U.S., British and Canadian authorities at Sikh emigre organisations operating in their countries. In the past few days the leaders of these organisations made provocative and openly anti-Indian statements, Maharaj Krishna Rasgotra, secretary for external affairs at the Ministry of External Affairs of India, told the ambassadors of the mentioned countries.

Despite repeated requests by the Indian Government that British authorities take effective measures against the Sikh extremists based in Britain, London refuses to do so under different pretexts, the NATIONAL HERALD newspaper writes.

It has become known here that the London police again found no convincing reason for investigating the malignant activities of G.S. Chauhan, self-proclaimed "president of Khalistan" who made vicious inciting statements on BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) a few days ago. The Indian newspaper writes further that one gets the impression that British authorities simply do not want to put an end to a vicious anti-Indian campaign conducted by Sikh emigre groups which have openly been calling for terror against India's statesmen and pressing for the partitioning of the country.

The Indian press makes note of numerous U.S. media reports distorting the situation in India and speculating about the difficulties into which the country ran in the first days following the death of India's outstanding stateswoman, Indira Gandhi. The newspaper DECCAN HERALD writes that THE NEW YORK TIMES and U.S. television savor different rumors and allegations concerning the situation in India, deliberately distorting and presenting in a wrong perspective the steps made by the new Indian Government to rally the Indian people and promote its unity. It should be mentioned that several U.S. television programs showed dispatches from headquarters of the Sikh extremists in New York and U.S. west coast where on the days of mourning for Mrs. Indira Gandhi members of the splinter groupings noisily celebrated the assassination. Such dispatches are nothing less than blasphemy to all Indians.

WESTERN BANKS USING 'ECONOMIC PRESSURE' ON INDIA

PM071159 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Economic Pressure"]

[Text] Delhi, 6 Nov -- Western credit and financial institutions have used the tragic events in India to exert profound economic pressure on it. As the Indian newspaper ECONOMIC TIMES reports, the major Western and Japanese banks have stopped granting credits to India.

Local observers draw attention to the fact that the discontinuation of financing has primarily affected major projects in the country's state sector. Thus, a consortium of 31 banks, including the U.S. Chase Manhattan Bank, has withheld the further granting of credits for the construction of an aluminum combine in Orissa State.

The State Bank of India branch in London has also come up against difficulties in obtaining commercial loans. Its representatives have been told that the conclusions of any deals with India is being delayed for an "indefinite period." Here, as the ECONOMIC TIMES points out, many private Western and Japanese banks have made it clear that in the future India will have to pay higher rates on commerical loans.

COMMENTATOR REFLECTS ON SOLIDARITY WITH INDIA

LD072055 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 7 Nov 84

[From "Focus on Asia," program; Yevgeniy Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet people are celebrating the 67th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Russia. By tradition the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee addressed slogans to the Soviet people and to people in other countries outlining in condensed form the Soviet home and foreign policies. One of these expresses support for the peoples engaged in a bold struggle for promoting their national independence and social progress. Here is a commentary prepared by Yevgeniy Aleksandrov. This is what he writes.

This slogan reflects the Soviet people's solidarity with the developing nations, including the great people of India. The Soviet Union invariably supported India's struggle for freedom and its efforts to consolidate independence and create a powerful economy. Soviet-Indian relations have developed steadily for more than 35 years now. Currently they involve virtually all spheres of human activity from geological prospecting to joint space research, conducting in the interests of India's economic progress.

Bilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is embodied in 90 big state sector facilities in operation or under construction. These are making weighty contributions to the nation's struggle for gaining economic freedom and social progress. The successful work of these plants and factories enabled India to join the list of the top industrialized countries. India developed new industries it couldn't dream of as a colony.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union is also conducive to progress in India's countryside. Wide use of tractors and other machinery made by the plants built with Soviet aid, the application of achievements gained by Soviet selectionists helped Indian farmers treble their grain harvests which resolved their top priority economic and social problem by enabling India to finally get rid of famine, a disaster that used to take millions of lives in colonial times.

Today Soviet-Indian friendship based on the 1971 treaty also poses a weighty and wholesome factor in world politics. It's of great importance to the two nations which taken together make up more than one-fifth of the world's population. At the same time, Soviet-Indian cooperation reflects the joint efforts of the most significant forces of our times, the socialist world and the national liberation movement. That is why the entire world attaches such great important to the strengthening political dialogue between Moscow and Delhi. The dialogue invariably focuses on questions relating to the prevention of war and the promotion of the security of nations. This was convincingly reaffirmed recently by Soviet-Indian political contacts, including those on the highest level. Last February in Moscow, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reaffirmed their striving to further consolidate bilateral ties in the interests of the two nations and for the benefit of peace in Asia and the world.

The development of the Soviet-Indian dialogue has displayed once again the convergence of proximity of outlooks on the crucial issues of world politics. The two nations' views proved similar in assessing the reasons for tensions stemming from imperialist military preparations and the ways and means of ensuring peace. The Soviet Union and India strongly condemn imperialism for building up nuclear arsenals in Europe and in Asia, the Pentagon for stepping up the militarization of the Indian Ocean and Washington for seeking to spread the arms race to outer space. Having made due conclusions from the extremely dangerous activity of imperialism, peace-loving nations redouble their efforts aimed at precluding war and at ensuring peace. The Soviet Union and India have advanced far-reaching and constructive proposals, concordant with the nuclear arms race, to prevent outer space from being militarized and to stop imperialist interference in the affairs of sovereign countries. The development of Soviet-Indian cooperation in foreign policy clearly shows that influential forces emerging in the process of revolutionary revival in the world have a responsible and constructive approach to international affairs.

PRAVDA CITES PDPA DOCUMENT ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

PM061627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "PDPA Central Committee Document"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Nov -- A PDPA Central Committee document "On the 20th Anniversary of the PDPA" has been published here. The PDPA's appearance in the political arena in Afghanistan meant, it says, that the progressive and patriotic forces' struggle for the implementation of national democratic tasks, for democracy, national and social freedom, socioeconomic progress, and a better future acquired a genuine political leader.

As the party of the working class and all working people of Afghanistan, the PDPA is the political vanguard of all the country's national patriotic forces and is capable of heading the people's movement toward a happy future and leading them to victory.

The April Revolution, it goes on, is of a national democratic, antifeudal, and anti-imperialist nature. It has set itself general democratic aims: the destruction of feudal and prefeudal survivals, land and water resources reform on the basis of the fair distribution of land among peasants with little or no land, the upsurge of the national economy, the improvement of the population's living standard, the genuine development of the national cultures of the DRA peoples, the democratization of social and political life, the elimination of imperialism's influence, and the pursuit of a peace-loving foreign policy. At the same time, it takes into account the national characteristics of the peoples of Afghanistan and their religious feelings and traditions. The aim of our revolution, the aim of the party and government is to actually solve the vital problems of national development in everyone's interests.

The document points out that the fact that from the outset the party encountered fierce resistance from international imperialism and its henchmen, who had launched wide-ranging, coordinated armed interference in the DRA's affairs, was a serious test for it. Imperialism, headed by U.S. ruling circles, posed a threat to the revolution. They were aided and abetted by regional reaction in the unleashing of an armed struggle against the new Afghanistan. As a result of interference from abroad there sprang up armed bands of local exploiters overthrown by the revolution and foreign mercenaries. This marked the start of the undeclared war against the homeland, revolution, and people. The party and government will continue to take every step to increase the blows against the armed counterrevolution until it is destroyed.

The party has solemnly proclaimed that for the first time in our country's history the working people and broad people's masses will actually be able to participate in the solution of state and public affairs -- a system of mass public organizations, amalgamated in the National Fatherland Front, has been set up. Their role in society and in the state is increasing.

In the 6 years since the revolution, despite all the ordeals and difficulties and despite the losses suffered in the struggle against the counterrevolution, PDPA membership has risen from 15,000 to 120,000 full and candidate members.

The PDPA, the document says, is a convinced and consistent advocate of the tried and tested principles of peaceful coexistence and international solidarity. Our great friend and ally, the Soviet Union, played the decisive part in establishing a historically favorable situation in the world by bearing the brunt of the struggle against the most aggressive force of the 20th century -- German fascism -- and making the decisive contribution to its defeat. The DRA resolutely supports the positive peace initiatives put forward by our great friend Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the other socialist countries, which envisage the normalization of international relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, common sense, and goodwill.

The PDPA and the DRA Government confirm their previous initiatives on the settlement of disputes and unresolved problems in relations with Pakistan and Iran. We are confident of the stability and soundness of Afghanistan's position in the international arena. We are confident of the indestructible strength of the internationalist relations between Afghanistan and the USSR and the fraternal parties and movements on all continents. Today the DRA is recognized by more than 80 states.

The PDPA maintains relations with 52 revolutionary parties and progressive movements and organizations. Good-neighborly, friendly, and fraternal relations with the great Soviet Union and the USSR's selfless assistance to the Afghan people in building the new society are of special significance for the PDPA and the DRA Government and people. Our country's independence and our people's happiness are forever bound with Afghan-Soviet friendship.

DRA'S DOST STOPS IN MOSCOW ON WAY TO UN SESSION

PM071522 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Chronicle"]

[Text] DRA Foreign Minister S.M. Dost departed Moscow 6 November after a stopover on his way to New York, where he will take part in the work of the 39th UN General Assembly session. During his stay in Moscow he met with G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

BAKHTAR CITED ON DISTURBANCES IN PESHAWAR

PM071457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "BAKHTAR Agency Report"]

[Text] Kabul, 6 Nov -- As the BAKHTAR agency has reported, mass disturbances have taken place in Afghan refugee camps near the Pakistani city of Peshawar. They were provoked by the arbitrary actions of the Islamabad military regime, which is keeping by force in Pakistan Afghan citizens who have decided to return home.

NEW PAKISTANI ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM071618 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Shahid M. Amin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, presented his credentials to T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 5 November.

Following the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, a conversation took place between T.Kh. Koshoyev and S.M. Amin. T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, also took part in the conversation.

HONECKER SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR AUSTRIA'S SINOWATZ

LD052145 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin November 5 TASS -- The GDR fully and wholly supports the constructive Soviet proposals aimed at ending the arms race and making concrete effective steps toward disarmament, said Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the State Council of the GDR. He spoke at a dinner in honor of Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria, now on an official visit here.

Such measures as prevention of space militarisation, freeze on all nuclear weapons, general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and a pledge not to be the first to use such weapons, Erich Honecker went on to say, would assist in lessening the threat of nuclear war and promote confidence. The socialist countries have put forward a comprehensive program for improving the international situation based on the principle of equality and equal security.

The GDR and other socialist countries consistently work for a radical reduction and in the end a complete elimination of all nuclear and other mass annihilation weapons, for a military equilibrium at the lowest possible level.

The dominant subject with which we are preoccupied, Fred Sinowatz said, is undoubtedly the question of preserving peace. It is a top-priority task of all states. Austria welcomes every initiative leading to dialogue and cooperation.

TASS CITES HONECKER ON MISSILES IN W. EUROPE

LD061311 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Vienna November 6 TASS -- The introduction of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe aggravated the threat of atomic war, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, has stated in an interview carried by the newspaper ARBEITER ZEITUNG today. The return to the situation which existed before the deployment of those weapons would make it possible to repeal the measures taken in response to it by socialist states and pave anew the way to the talks on the limitation and reduction of both medium-range nuclear missiles and strategic armaments. Erich Honecker noted the need for efforts to revive the policy of international detente.

He stressed in this context that mutual respect and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems exerted an auspicious influence on the international situation as a whole. Our country considers it its duty to do everything possible to prevent war from ever being launched from German soil and to safeguard peace in Europe and all over the world, the GDR leader said. It made together with other socialist states concrete and realistic proposals pointing a way out of the present-day dangerous situation. These include the proposals on the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, on the conclusion of a treaty on non-use of military force and on maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty countries and the NATO members, and also on the prevention of the militarisation of outer space.

Erich Honecker stressed the need to conduct an international dialogue to ensure a lasting peace, to eradicate confrontation and to carry out a course of ending the arms race, limiting armaments and renouncing the use of force.

FOREIGN MINISTRY, CHEYSSON CABLES MARK RELATIONS

Foreign Ministry Message

PM071141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Claude Cheysson, French Minister of External Relations.

Please accept, Minister, our congratulations and best wishes on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France.

The historical period that has elapsed since that decision of importance for both sides was taken has shown that Soviet-French relations can be an important factor in strengthening the peaceful bases of mutual relations between states with different sociopolitical systems.

The recent summit meeting in Moscow confirmed the existence of favorable prospects for further developing relations between the Soviet Union and France. We are convinced that our countries, in seeking to deepen mutual understanding and cooperation, can help improve the present difficult situation for the sake of peace and the people's security.

The USSR Foreign Ministry.

Cheysson Greetings to Gromyko

PM071149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Mr A.A. Gromyko, USSR Foreign Minister.

Esteemed First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, The French and Soviet peoples are today marking the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France. The past years have shown the significance and importance -- in both peacetime and war -- of the ties serving the cause of worldwide peace and the dialogue and cooperation between us at the state level in the fields of the economy and culture.

It is therefore necessary to do everything possible to ensure that difficulties that may arise, which should be transient in nature, are overcome quickly and calmly. We must use every means to ensure that contacts and exchanges between our countries develop in all spheres. This should be borne in mind, since we sometimes have to resolve specific problems and since the international situation is fraught with tension and danger.

The French president once again pointed out the due significance of this during his visit to the Soviet Union. It has also been discussed during numerous meetings between us and our colleagues at the governmental and ministry-section levels. We must actively continue and develop dialogue in the perfectly natural interests of our countries and our friends in other countries. The French Government desires and seeks this. I assure you, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, of my high respect.

C. Cheysson,

Minister of External Relations

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SOVIET-FRENCH RELATIONS

PM071535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Krivopalov article: "Not Just Another Date on the Calendar"]

[Text] For our two countries this jubilee is one of the most memorable in the history of relations between them.

It is connected with an instructive lesson which remains topical and is no less significant now than it was all those years ago. When the Edouard Herriot government established diplomatic ties on 28 October 1924 with the young state -- the world's first socialist state -- the French side was displaying wisdom, primarily in its evaluation of its own state interests. Reality made it more sensible and far-sighted

The Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different soioeconomic systems has always determined the USSR's conduct in relations with France, too. Furthermore, our countries have never had any territorial or other disputes inherited from the past. On the contrary, the logic of the development of European events at the end of the 19th century and in our century has inspired them toward rapprochement -- in their mutual interest.

This simple truth has not always been understood at the official level in Paris -- often under the influence of limited class thinking and self-interest schemes within the domestic political struggle, when certain excessively reckless gamblers saw the anticommunist and anti-Soviet card as a trump.

French reactionary circles, refusing to accept the diplomatic recognition of a socialist state, repeatedly launched anti-Soviet campaigns back in the twenties and thirties. However, objective political and economic factors prevailed, and Paris' line again became more even-handed. The broad French masses, who have invariable advocated a strengthening of multilevel cooperation with the USSR, have served as a constant "corrective" here. The confrontation between these two trends in French policy with regard to the USSR has manifested itself and continues to do so right up to the present day.

It is common knowledge that Paris has recently moved noticeably toward NATO -- which accords with Washington's military-strategic plans. The French support for the siting of cruise and Pershing missiles in West European countries is greatly appreciated across the ocean and across the Rhine, where revanchism is raising its head.

Now, when people on the banks of the Seine are talking increasingly eagerly about a military-political rapprochement with the FRG and doing much to this end on a practical level, many people in France find themselves thinking back. There is a generation still alive that has not forgotten what happened in 1939 as a result of the capitulation at Munich. People remember other things, too. They remember that a Soviet-French nonaggression pact was signed in 1932 and that a mutual assistance treaty was concluded between the USSR and France in 1935, which could have been a major obstacle in the way of fascist aggression had the French side strictly observed it.

Moscow and Paris, which were allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, also acted together recently when helping to consolidate good-neighborliness in Europe. "Collaboration between the Soviet Union and France made a perceptible mark on the favorable development of international affairs at the time detente was becoming established," K.U. Chernenko said. "Conversely, disruptions in Soviet-French relations do not benefit either our two countries or the interests of improving the international situation."

This year has contained a whole series of events which, in one way or another, have forced people to reflect on the past experience of and prospects for Soviet-French relations. Meetings between representatives of our two countries and peoples have been held at various levels. The talks between K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman and F. Mitterrand, president of France, during the latter's official visit to the USSR, were the most important feature in that respect.

It is well known that our two countries' viewpoints do not coincide on all problems, but the significance of top-level political dialogue of this kind and of the opportunity to compare ideas and views cannot be overestimated. This is particularly important in the present complex situation in the world arena.

During the summit meeting in the summer of 1984, it became clear that the USSR and France attach very great significance to preventing the arms race from moving into space. At that time, the two sides emphasized the issue of banning and eliminating chemical weapons.

For the Soviet and French people, peaceful cooperation in space among various countries and peoples is no abstraction or fond hope, but a perfectly realistic matter. French citizen Jean-Loup Chretien, who became his country's first cosmonaut, was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. A companion of the heirs of Yuriy Gagarin, he very recently sent a cordial telegram to his Soviet colleagues on board the orbiting complex Salyut-7, Soyuz-T-11, and Soyuz-T-12.

The sincere human factor makes the foundation of Soviet-French cooperation particularly durable. It was bonded forever in blood jointly shed during the years of the anti-Hitler struggle. Thousands of our fellow-countrymen took part in the French resistance movement. Fliers from the Normandy-Niemen regiment brilliantly demonstrated France's combat valor.

This summer a moving demonstration was held in the ancient town of Les Andelys, famed for its ruined castle built during the reign of Richard the Lionhearted. Literally the town's whole population turned out. The inhabitants of Les Andelys were marking the 40th anniversary of the death of their lionhearted fellow-citizen, Marcel Lefevre, a Hero of the Soviet Union. The lieutenant from the Normandy-Niemen regiment flew his last combat mission over Smolensk on 5 June 1944 -- just a few hours before the allies opened the second front in Normandy, his homeland.

The long-standing friendship between our two countries' peoples has been commemorated by many symbols and memorials. It was no coincidence that during his visit to the USSR, F. Mitterrand went to the city on the banks of a great Russian river where the question of Europe's liberation from the Hitlerite hordes was resolved. For its immortal feat, Volgograd was awarded the Legion of Honor -- France's highest award.

The France-USSR Society, formed in the joyous victory year of 1945, makes a great contribution to the cause of cooperation between our countries. Its routine session, which brought together representatives from 600 local society committees, was held this summer in Le Mans. The thoughts and feelings of hundreds of thousands of friends of the Soviet Union in France were expressed by the society's executive president, M. (Gilber), who stated at the Le Mans forum that the situation in the world arena has deteriorated sharply and that, under these conditions, it is especially important for France to follow the path of friendship with the great Soviet people.

Thus 28 October 1984 is not just another day on the calendar. The 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France is being widely marked in both our countries. Moscow has just recently received a delegation from the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission headed by its chairman, C. Estier, who, incidentally, is a member of the France-USSR Society Presidential Council. In his opinion, the talks between the French parliamentarians and their Soviet colleagues were useful.

Much unused potential exists for better mutual understanding between the USSR and France and for developing cooperation between them in the most diverse spheres. One would expect a great deal of good from the future of Soviet-French relations. The hope will become reality if the two sides make every effort toward this end and carry out the agreements reached during the June summit meeting.

The Soviet Union, which has always been happy to see France among the great powers and helped to established it in that role as an independent state during a most difficult time for the French nation, is doing everything in its power to develop good relations between our countries. All honest French people know that during the 60 years of diplomatic relations that began on 24 October 1924, the USSR has constantly striven and continues to strive for rapprochement with France. For our country, this represents the implementation of the Leninist foreign policy course toward peaceful coexistence among states with different sociopolitical systems.

PUBLIC AGAINST NATO PLANS FOR NORTH EUROPE

PM061329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Mikhail Kostikov "Commentator's Column": "A Testing Time"]

[Text] Helsinki -- The installation of sea-based cruise missiles on ships and aircraft of the U.S. Navy in the North Atlantic is going ahead at full speed. According to press reports, most of the missiles have nuclear warheads, each of which is 16 times more powerful than the bomb dropped by the Americans on Hiroshima. The Pentagon is giving three Scandinavian countries -- Denmark, Norway, and Iceland -- an important part to play in its global strategy by dint of their strategic positions. For that reason, Washington, exploiting the countries' membership in NATO, has imposed dozens of military agreements on them whereby their territories and the seas that wash their coasts are being turned into forward bridgeheads for the U.S.-NATO military.

The stockpiling of U.S. heavy armaments and combat equipment in Norway, the reequipping of airfields and naval bases, the creation of electronic espionage stations and the latest radio navigation systems to assist the U.S. Navy, and one set of military maneuvers after another -- they are all links in the same chain.

Having embarked on the deployment of nuclear Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe, the Pentagon is now striving to slip the nuclear ring over northern Europe. This means that the entire region is automatically incorporated into the supposed "theater of hostilities."

Faced with the growing nuclear threat, the countries of northern Europe have entered a serious testing period. Some politicians, keen to oblige their transatlantic friends, are repeating the NATO fabrications about the imaginary Soviet threat, whereas thousands of ordinary people embracing a range of political views are demanding the maintenance of peace and stability in northern Europe by declaring the region a nuclear-free zone and placing a firm barrier in the way of U.S. militarist preparations.

The public's demands were reflected in the adoption by the Danish Folketing (parliament) of a resolution which obliges the country's government not to permit the deployment of nuclear weapons on Danish territory in time of peace, crisis, or war. The Folketing resolution is substantial evidence that the broadest public strata in northern Europe, unwilling to settle for the role of pawns, are stepping up the struggle against the militarists' insane plans.

SOVIETS EXPRESS CONCERN OVER SWEDEN'S COCOM TIES

PM071211 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Oct 84 p 11

[Harald Hamrin dispatch: "Irritation in the Soviet Union: 'Campaigns' Harm Trade"]

[Text] Moscow, October -- "We take account of the overall political environment when we shape our economic relations with the rest of the world. The campaign being pursued in Sweden surrounding alleged Soviet submarine violations has not improved the climate for trade between the Soviet Union and Sweden," Dr Yuriy Andreyev of the World Economy and International Relations Institute [IMEMO] in Moscow said in an interview with DAGENS NYHETER. Andreyev is a prominent expert on Nordic and West European economics. He is also head of IMEMO's West European department.

During the interview, Andreyev said that recently the Soviet Union "has been worried by U.S. attempts to draw Sweden and Austria into Cocom." Cocom is the NATO nations' and Japan's joint coordination body for trade with the Eastern bloc. The various Cocom lists catalogue a series of products that the participating nations undertake not to export to the Soviet Union, among other countries. "If the Swedes were to follow the instructions from Cocom, the situation would not be favorable for out bilateral economic relations," Andreyev said. It is also not good for your neutrality."

In an interview with Vadim Zagladin, top politician and Central Committee member, in yesterday's DAGENS NYHETER, Zagladin also said that "there have been cases" when Sweden has yielded to pressure from the Cocom countries.

Andreyev admitted that presently there is a major imbalance in trade between Sweden and the Soviet Union. Sweden imports about three times as much from the Soviet Union as it exports.

According to Andreyev, this circumstance can be explained by several factors. One, he said, is prices. "It is not that we do not like the Swedes or Swedish products," he said, "but they are seldom particularly competitive."

He also pointed to Swedish credit regulations, which he described as restrictive. However, in the interview he also touched on what he considers to be political barriers to trade. "You could sell an awful lot to use if no one stopped you," he said. He pointed in particular to Cocom's "No 3 List," which deals with high technology products with both civilian and military areas of application. "This list exists to limit East-West economic relations as much as possible," he said. The fact is that normal economic relations are the foundation for normal political relations and detente."

According to information received by DAGENS NYHETER from a central source in the Swedish Foreign Ministry, Swedish companies' dependence on U.S. permission to export their products to the Soviet Union has been officially raised on several occasions in Swedish-Soviet talks. DAGENS NYHETER has been told that critical views of Sweden's policy of neutrality in general have not been voiced by the Soviet Union through official diplomatic channels, but are restricted to comments in the Soviet press, for example. However, Swedish exports of, or export restrictions on, high technology products have been raised in official contexts on several occasions.

Swedish businessmen with whom DAGENS NYHETER has spoken in Moscow also confirm that in talks with Soviet representatives they have often been subjected to persistent cross-questioning about the possibilities of Swedish exports in the high technology field.

This was also indirectly confirmed by Dr Andreyev when he said that "if you are willing to sell what we want, then there are no problems."

However, Andreyev was optimistic about the general future prospects for Swedish-Soviet trade. "My assessment of economic relations with Sweden is fairly positive," he said. "The limits of what is possible are very distant." In general terms, he pointed out that the economic situation in Sweden and Western Europe in general "will improve." This will also "have an effect on our economic relations."

BRIEFS

ITALIAN EARTHMOVING EQUIPMENT -- (ANSA) Rome October 25 -- Fiatallis, the Fiat branch which manufactures earthmoving equipment, has supplied the Soviet Union with 30 FD-50 bulldozers worth 11 million dollars, it was learned here today. The bulldozers were ordered by the Soviet Non-Ferrous Minerals Ministry and will be used for open face mines in the extreme east of the country beyond the Arctic Circle where temperatures drop to 40-50 degrees centigrade below zero. Fiatallis outfitted the bulldozers with special heaters, cold resistent rubber and other features to make the machines more efficient in sub-zero weather. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1529 GMT 25 Oct 84 AU]

LEBANON, ISRAEL BEGIN MILITARY DIALOGUE

LD081045 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Beirut November 8 TASS -- Lebanese-Israeli military talks have opened in Al-Nakura populated locality in southern Lebanon today.

According to a statement by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, the country's government has accepted the proposal of Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations Organisation, to hold talks on the basis of the armistice agreement between Lebanon and Israel of 1949 and the U.N. Security Council resolutions on Lebanon in order to outline measures ensuring Israeli troop withdrawal from the whole occupied territory of Lebanon.

BRUTENTS INTERVIEWED ON MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

PM071329 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 28 Oct 84 p 3

["Text" of interview with Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, by Muhammad Mansur; date, place not given; format, particularly apparent absence of questions in some parts, as published]

[Text] The United States Is To Blame for the International Complications

[Brutents] I believe that AL-BA'TH readers are familiar with the Soviet leaders' assessment as reflected in their various statements on the international situation. I want to stress that the international situation has deteriorated very seriously. The military danger, that is, the danger of nuclear confrontation, has sharply increased. That could lead to a total catastrophe for mankind.

This development on the international scene constitutes a sharp departure from the course that began in the seventies. One of the causes of this deterioration is the policy pursued by the present U.S. Administration. It has been said that this administration is determined to change the course of history because it is moving against imperialism toward independence, confirmation of people's right to self-determination, social justice, and progress.

In the past, U.S. imperialism tried to fight this liberation trend, but it suffered numerous defeats and blows. The United States has again been trying to pursue this same policy and play the part of an international policeman. It wants to impose U.S. hegemony on the world. The practical manifestation of this can be seen in the crusade against the forces of socialism and liberation, including the Arab liberation movement and, in fact, all liberation aspirations in the world. The United States has described the Soviet Union as an "evil empire." Of course, these are dreams that will never come true. Reagan is not the first American ruler to have such dreams. They are nothing more than petty reactionary notions. Of course, if it were just talk not much significance would be attached to it, but when uttered by the leaders of a superpower, it becomes a serious matter. What is even more serious is that such things are said without any sense of responsibility.

There are attempts to implement that line by force, to hold force sacred, and to settle all international issues by force. You know all about the U.S. miltiary landing in Lebanon and the invasion of the small country of Grenada. There are, of course, many other examples in Asia, Africa, and Central America. The United States has given the arms race unprecedented dimensions by manufacturing weapons of mass destruction and other weapons that are very difficult to monitor. This makes agreement on limiting the arms race more and more complicated.

Briefly, throughout this period we have adopted a constructive and balanced attitude:

We support the forces of socialism and progress and we firmly oppose the U.S. attempts to upset the existing military balance between the socialist and capitalist camps. This is not easy. It requires new plans and massive allocations for defense and the development of our military capabilities. This, as you well know, does not help peaceful development, but we will pursue this course whatever the cost. The Soviet people realize this. We have experienced many wars and are prepared to do more for world peace. We will not, whatever the cost, allow the United States to have military superiority. A military balance of powers is the only guarantee for us, our allies, and our friends; it serves the basic interests of the Soviet Union, our allies, and friends. In the present circumstances, this balance is the only indispensable guarantee of peace and is the greatest deterrent against confrontation.

The U.S. President has recently changed his tone. This is significant, but does not provide practical conclusions. As Comrade Gromyko emphasized during his meeting with the U.S. President, no such changes have actually occurred. The change in the tone of the U.S. President's statements is seen by us as a reaction to the world public opinion's resentment of the U.S. line and the lack of credibility and respect for that line. That is why the means of confronting that policy are so great. It is very important to use these possibilities in active and concerted work by everyone interested in opposing the U.S. imperialist policy and in defending peace against war.

I have spoken of our balanced policy, but the other aspect of our policy is firm confrontation with the U.S. policy, in addition to our peace initiatives and our willingness to search for constructive answers and solutions to international problems on the basis of equal rights and regard for the parties concerned. If the United States is prepared to modify its policies, be more realistic and balanced in its assessment of the capabilities of the socialist states, and take the international concerns into consideration, then, of course, it will find an understanding negotiation in us.

The U.S. Policy in the Middle East

[Brutents] Everything I said applies completely to the Middle East. And the policy of Israel to that. We are faced with an aggressive Israeli policy supported by the United States. As we can see, Washington's policy is against the Arab struggle. Israel is Washington's strategic ally. The United States is, of course, the supporter of Israel's policy of occupation and usurpation.

Israel and its Armed Forces carry out aggression, violence, and terrorism in the occupied Arab territories, but the United States is the chair on which Israel sits. The United States does not deny its full and total support for Israel, especially on the eve of the U.S. elections. Both candidates Reagan and Mondale are in a race to reaffirm support for Israel, complete support. Here again there is no change in the U.S. policy. The U.S. attitude in the region is another aspect of the U.S. aggressive line because it disregards people's fundamental interests and the right to choose their own way of life, social system, friends, and allies. If the United States had changed its attitude, the Arabs would have shown understanding, but, regrettably, this has not happened. The Western press traditionally and habitually views other states and assesses them on the basis of the imperialist policy. We do not do such things because we do not set unrealistic targets. This region belongs to the Arabs, so why should others determine its fate. It would be foolish of the United States to contemplate ousting the Soviet Union from this region. The region belongs to the Arabs and they have every right to determine their own fate and choose their own friends.

The Situation After the U.S. Election

[Brutents] It is difficult to predict or draw conclusions. What is one thing before the elections may be quite another after the elections. One could draw conclusions but they cannot be realistic conclusions. There is no basic difference between Mondale and Reagan on the questions of Israel and the Middle East. Both want votes. In essence, their policies and attitude are the same. They are an extension of the policies and attitudes of former U.S. presidents. Anyway, there is no sign of any change, but one should not completely rule out the possibility of change.

[Mansur] What about President al-Asad's visit to Moscow and the rabid campaign against Syrian-Soviet relations?

[Brutents] I read many newspapers. The most prominent feature is the campaign against President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union and against Syrian-Soviet relations. Some reporters and observers who play a part in this campaign are looking for sensationalism. The talk about an "unsuccessful visit" makes sensational news, but the main aim of this political campaign is to smear the reputation of Syrian-Soviet relations and arouse confusion and anxiety in Arab public opinion. This is done in order to take steps against Syria, weaken its growing role, undermine the Soviet Union's relations with Syria and other Arab patriotic forces, and try to boost the morale of those who have been banking on the United States. That is why we must work together to torpedo these ideas.

There can be no doubt that President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union was successful. The main results of the visit were: stronger friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union, greater common understanding of the major international issues and the situation in the Middle East and specific agreements that will boost Syrian-Soviet development and cooperation in all fields. The talks between Comrades Hafiz al-Asad and Konstantin Chernenko constitute an important event in the history of Syrian-Soviet cooperation. As a representative of the CPSU, I state that special attention was given to party relations and it was concluded that efforts should be made to further develop these relations within the general cooperation framework.

I believe that one important result of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit was the reconfirmation of Syria's role in effectively confronting U.S.-Israel designs, unilateral political deals, and all the Camp David and other maneuvers. The Soviet leadership has highly valued this role.

I have already spoken about this to some Lebanese papers, but I want to reaffirm that the results of the talks between Presidents Hafiz Al-Asad and Chernenko are sufficiently and fully reflected in the joint communique, especially the spirit of the talks. I want to say through AL-BA'TH that the talks were held in a spirit of mutual friendship and understanding. We advise those who initiated the campaign against this visit and against Syrian-Soviet relations to read the joint communique and not create their own fabrications.

The Aims of the New U.S. Moves in the Region

[Brutents] There is a traditional U.S. policy. It provides for setting up blocs throughout the world to serve U.S. aggressive designs and objectives. I want to emphasize that the United States has not given up its direct military presence in the Middle East region. Facts speak for themselves. Since the seventies, the aim of the U.S. anti-Syrian line has been to undermine Syria's position. It can be said that this attitude is the essence of the U.S. anti-Arab policy. The U.S. anti-Syrian attitude sharply escalated after Anwar al-Sadat's pilgrimage to occupied Jerusalem.

The Soviet Principled Policy

The aim of our principled policy is to develop relations with the Arab states on the basis of equal rights and noninterference in their internal affairs. We proceed on the grounds that these relations increase the Arab states' ability to withstand foreign pressures and pursue an independent policy.

Appreciation for AL-BA'TH

In conclusion, Comrade Brutents said: I convey, through AL-BA'TH, the Soviet people's greetings and best wishes to the Syrian people. I stress with all my heart that the Soviet people and Soviet Communists deeply sympathize with the Syrian Arab people. I emphasize that the relations between the two friendly countries, Syria and the Soviet Union, will develop and become stronger.

Comrade Brutents also expressed appreciation for the attitude of the newspaper AL-BA'TH. He said: We respect the role played by AL-BA'TH in publishing nationalist and anti-imperialist thoughts and in effectively contributing to the bolstering of Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation. I wish AL-BA'TH and all the comrades working for it every success and progress.

IZVESTIYA NOTES U.S.-EGYPTIAN MANEUVERS

PM061442 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Maneuvers on Egyptian Territory"]

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov -- Joint Egyptian-American military maneuvers codenamed "Sea Winds" started today on Egyptian territory.

The Egyptian Navy and Air Force are taking part in them, together with the U.S. 6th Fleet's air arm and ships. An official Egyptian military spokesman announced that during the maneuvers, which will last 3 days, the Egyptian Army will practice operations to repulse "enemy" air and sea attacks, as well as joint actions with the U.S. naval forces.

Political observers note that the maneuvers are being held at a time when the situation in the eastern Mediterranean remains tense as a result of the permanent presence of U.S. warships in the region and Israel's continuing aggression against Lebanon.

ASWAN HIGH DAM'S BENEFITS FOR EGYPT STRESSED

PM071504 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Pavlov dispatch: "Egypt: The Aswan Dam Saves Country From Drought"]

[Text] Cairo -- This year the water level of the Nile has been at its lowest mark for the first time in 70 years. However, Egypt has avoided a drought. How did it manage to achieve this?

Egypt's Minister of Irrigation 'Isam Radi noted that Egypt's agriculture needs 55 million cubic meters of water annually, and this year the Nile yielded only 35 million. The remaining 20 million cubic meters, the minister stressed, are supplied to the fields from the "Nasir" water reservoir created as a result of building the Aswan High Dam, which was constructed with help from the Soviet Union.

...For many centuries the Nile brought the Egyptian people not only joy, but also grief and suffering. The good harvest years were followed by either drought or flood.

The completion of the Aswan Dam's construction resulted in the creation of a water reservoir with a capacity of 164 million cubic meters of water. Thanks to this, over the last 10 years the country has been saved from droughts and floods.

Nevertheless, the slanderous attacks against the dam continue to this day. Banking on the readers' ignorance of facts, the Western mass media are attempting to discredit the Aswan project. However, life disproves these fantasies. In an interview with the Cairo weekly UKTUBAR, Egypt's Minister of Electricity and Energy Muhammad Abaza declared that the Aswan hydroelectric power station, built with assistance from the Soviet Union, operates impeccably.

Not so long ago, Egypt's Ministry of Information published a leaflet noting the groundless and unsubstantiated nature of the attempts to call into question the Aswan complex' enormous importance for Egypt and exaggerate its so-called side effects. These attempts, the leaflet stresses, are being undertaken for certain political reasons within the framework of a propaganda campaign hostile to Egypt.

You could not put it better.

PUBLIC MEETING MARKS USSR-PDRY TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM061407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty Anniversary"]

[Text] The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] laid a firm foundation for the development and deepening of friendly relations between the two countries and their further close cooperation in the international arena. This was pointed out in Moscow on 23 October at a ceremonial public meeting devoted to the 5th anniversary of the signing of the document.

The keynote speaker, A.Ya. Sukharev, chairman of the Central Board of the "USSR-PDRY" Friendship Society and RSFSR minister said that the friendly ties and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and PDRY are founded on common interests in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, freedom, and social progress. He pointed out that the treaty assumes special significance under the present complex conditions, when imperialism, headed by the United States, is seeking to impose its military and economic domination on the Arab peoples by force. The speaker emphasized the exceptional role of contacts between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party and the meetings between the leaders of the USSR and PDRY for cooperation between the two countries. The activity of public organizations, which carry out work on the mutual familiarization of broad circles of the public in their countries with the history, culture, and modern life of the peoples of the Soviet Union and South Yemen, is also of considerable significance.

'A.S. Muhammad, PDRY charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, said that the positions of the PDRY and the Soviet Union coincide on all the most important international problems, including the Near East problem. This was graphically demonstrated once again during the recent meeting between Comrades 'A.N. Muhammad al-Hasani and K.U. Chernenko, he declared. The USSR and the other socialist countries give the South Yemeni people comprehensive assistance in resolving the tasks of the national democratic revolution and generously share their rich experience.

U.S. SILENCE ON ISRAELI KAHANA'S ACTIVITIES HIT

LD061802 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 6 Nov 84

["Rejoinder -- Terrorism -- Double Standard" -- TASS proslug; "What Washington Prefers To Keep Silent About" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev

According to reports from Israel, the number of the followers of Me'ir Kahana, an accomplished obscurantist and terrorist, increased by one more bandit. An Israeli army soldier who committed two villainous terrorist acts: attack on a bus October 28 (one passenger killed and eight wounded) and a grenade blast at an Arab cafe September 22 (four visitors wounded) was elected "honorary member" of the racist organisation Kah founded and headed by Kahana. It was found out the soldier had long sought the "honor" of taking membership in Kah, but "rose to it" only after committing two bloody crimes.

What was the reaction to this report across the ocean where the theme of "combatting terrorism" is a dominant and recurrent one pervading statements by officials of all ranks and mass media reports? There was simply no reaction at all. This ugly and disgraceful demonstration of undisguised terrorism was passed over in complete silence. This is an instance of unlimited hypocrisy, lack of principle and double standard in the policy of the present administration.

For what is to disclose the activities of Me'ir Kahana and his fascist-like thugs to the public? This would mean recalling that the criminal with an international record of offences sentenced to tens of years of imprisonment on several occasions for armed attacks, blasts, conspiring to abduct and murder people is not simply at large, but, what is more, only last July was elected to the Israeli Knesset. And this would mean bad publicity for Israel, Washington's closest strategic ally and its policy which the U.S. Administration encourages in every way.

This would mean to remind the public where Kahana came from and who backed -- and quite possibly -- still backs him. Meanwhile some of the episodes from his biography are indicative in themselves, as they reveal the roots of his ideological beliefs and the sources of his terrorist activities: Member of the fascist-like John Birch Society, an agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the alias of Michael King and, under the same pseudonym, a "consultant" for the notorious commission on investigating "anti-American activities" which acted as an inquisition in the United States in the years of the Cold War, one of the leaders of the Zionist terrorist organisation, Hagan, payrolled by the Central Intelligence Agency. According to press reports, it was he who received 400,000 dollars from the U.S. espionage agency in 1970 to finance its "operations".

Provocative actions of Me'ir Kahana, bent on "clearing" Palestine from Arabs, not only cause strong resentment of world public opinion but also legitimate indignation among the democratically-minded people in Israel. It is only official Washington and its "free" press which remain stubbornly silent.

NICARAGUA DENIES SHIPMENT OF SOVIET FIGHTERS

LD081134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The National Directorate of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction has issued an appeal to the Nicaraguan people and to the public of the whole world. The document says that immediately after the announcement of the U.S. election results, the Pentagon and State Department began very actively spreading rumors alleging that ships with Soviet fighter aircraft were approaching Nicaraguan ports. In connection with this, the Nicaraguan Government states that these fabrications are utterly false.

U.S. SHIP LAUNCHES SPEEDBOATS OFF NICARAGUA

LD080936 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Managua November 8 TASS -- An American naval vessel invaded Nicaragua's territorial waters, steaming past the coast at a distance of four miles in the area of Corinto, the main sea port of the republic. A statement to this effect was made in Managua by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto.

At the present time the American vessel is at a distance of 12 miles from the Nicaraguan shores. Speed boats have been launched from it, and American aircraft are zooming in the airspace of the port. In Washington, the official representatives of the Pentagon and the State Department refused to answer the question of a correspondent of the Nicaraguan ANN agency on the mission of the U.S. naval vessel near Corinto.

GROWING THREAT OF U.S. AGGRESSION ADDRESSED

LD072012 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Managua November 7 TASS -- the Guiding Council of the Nicaraguan Government today released an address to the people of the republic and to the world public at large, pointing out the growing threat of U.S. direct armed aggression against the country. The address points out the escalation of the intrigues of the United States against Nicaragua, particularly since the flagrant intrusion of a U.S. Blackbird spy plane into Nicaraguan air space. It also cites a statement of a U.S. public organization, the Council for Hemispheric Affairs, exposing Washington's intention to redeploy into Central America the 82nd Airborne Division, which participated in the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

These facts, the document says, provoke the fear that the Reagan administration, while attempting to discredit the recent general elections in the republic, has set about carrying out new, even more extensive acts of aggression against Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Government called upon the people of the republic to be ready to take measures needed to organize the defence of the homeland in the face of those dangerous events.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS NICARAGUAN ELECTION RESULTS

PM071346 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Special correspondent Ye. Bay dispatch: "Nicaragua: The People Have Chosen"]

[Text] Managua -- According to provisional reports, 67.8 percent of all voters in the election cast their votes for Daniel Ortega, the Sandinist National Liberation Front's candidate for president of the republic. Over 80 percent of all registered voters went to the polls.

The overwhelming majority of Nicaraguans were not hampered by the counterrevolutionary gangs' terror (out of almost 4,000 polling places only 11 failed to open -- they were located in regions bordering on Honduras and 2 of them were attacked by Somozists), nor were they convinced by the provocative demagoguery of the right-wing parties claiming that conditions for free expression of choice did not exist in the country.

"We five representatives of the International Organization of Indians toured several regions in the country yesterday," I was told by (Mins) William, a thick-set man weating traditional Indian clothes and with long, black hair down to his shoulders. "I sincerely envy the Nicaraguans, in a well-meaning way. We in the United States cannot even dream of such freedom for all parties and organizations."

Yes, the Washington leaders, closing their eyes to the disastrous situation of ethnic minorities in the United States itself, have taken it upon themselves to lecture other peoples. For half a century the United States supported Somoza's dictatorial regime, and now that Nicaragua is holding the first free elections in its history, it is issuing indignant exclamations. What is more, the White House is not limiting itself to verbal attacks -- it did everything possible to obstruct the holding of these elections.

Simultaneously with the stepping up of terrorist actions, over the last few months Washington exerted desperate pressure on several of Nicaragua's political parties to make them boycott the elections. Following one of these "briefings" at the U.S. embassy in Managua, the Independent Liberal candidate hastened to declare that his party refused to participate in the elections. The crude blackmail by the U.S. ambassador was so obvious that it caused justified indignation among ordinary members of the party, who disregarded the stance of the party leaders and cast their votes.

The names of the president and vice president and the composition of the National Assembly, which will deal with elaborating the country's constitution, will be officially announced in Nicaragua in the next few days.

U.S. DISPLEASURE WITH NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS VIEWED

LD071940 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 7 Tass -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev reports:

The general elections in Nicaragua, in which 82 percent of all the voters took part, were widely approved all over the world. Numerous foreign journalists and hundreds of observers of very different political views from many countries, who were in Nicaragua on the voting day, characterised the elections as a model of the free and democratic expression of public will.

It is only Washington that is obviously displeased with this authoritative evidence. A spokesman for the Department of State claimed that the Nicaraguan people had not been allowed to participate in the elections in the real sense of the word. According to him, therefore, the more than four-fifths of the Nicaraguan citizenry are not yet the people, and the elections which were held in an organized and orderly way, with respect for all the procedures, are not real if their results differ from the prescriptions of the White House.

What sort of "democracy" in Nicaragua then would suit Washington? To give an answer to this questions, it is sufficient to recollect even cursorily the history of relations between the USA and that country. It is common knowledge that the U.S. Marines brought to power in Managua the founder of the Somoza dictatorial dynasty.

One of the U.S. presidents said about him, "he is a son of a bitch, but he is our son of a bitch." That characteristic, which has now become proverbial, reflects in the best possible way the true nature of U.S. Central American policy both at that time and today.

Small wonder that throughout the rule of the Somoza family in Nicaragua Washington never protested against the "elections" organized by that dictatorship of hangmen, with representatives of the bloodstained Somoza dynasty of their puppets replacing one another in the presidential palace.

It is no chance either that the United States harboured after the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua such "democrats," lauded by Washington, as the elder son of the last dictator, Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, an embezzler and killer who had carried out mass executions of Nicaraguan patriots. Nowadays he is one of the leaders of the mercenary gangs of counterrevolutionaries maintained with U.S. money. There are among "the best friends of the United States" Colonel Enrique Bermudes, the military attache of the former dictator in Washington, and other notable Somozistas, who also participated in the CIA's mercenary gangs carrying out subversive operations against Nicaragua. Apparently, it is their participation in the elections that was for Washington a necessary sign of the "real" expression of popular will in Nicaragua.

But the Nicaraguan people, who have lost thousands of their best sons and daughters at the hands of the Somozista executioners, have nothing in common with those outcasts.

SALVADORAN REBELS CALL FOR PEACE TALKS

PM061541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent N. Ognev under general heading: "United States To Blame for Tension"]

[Text] Mexico, 4 Nov -- "The U.S. militarist policy in Central American and the Caribbean is leading to the regionalization of the conflict and threatens to turn it into a hotbed of general warfare," says a statement by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador.

The Salvadoran rebels' document accuses the Washington administration of deliberately fueling tension in the Central American region. Thus, in the past 4 years the United States has given the Salvadoran reactionary regime military aid worth hundreds of millions of dollars and has turned Honduras into an occupied country where forces of the counterrevolution are concentrated for subversive activity against Nicaragua; it is making strenuous efforts to draw neutral Costa Rica into the implementation of its aggressive plans.

"Peace talks are the only way to the normalization of the situation in Central America and the development and social flowering of the peoples of the region," the Salvadoran patriotic forces' statement notes.

CUBA'S J. ALMEIDA MEETS WITH USSR'S ROMANOV

FL021844 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1527 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Cuban Commander of the Revolution and Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque, was received today by Grigoriy Romanov, CPSU Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

The meeting, which occurred during a visit by Almeida to CPSU Central Committee headquarters, took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere of comaraderie, corresponding to the fraternal relations between the two Communist Parties and the peoples of the USSR and Cuba.

REPORTAGE ON 14TH COLOMBIAN CP CONGRESS

CPSU Central Committee Greetings

LD081047 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 8 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has addressed ardent greetings to the delegates to the 14th Congress of the Colombian Communist Party and wished the congress successful work.

"The Soviet people," the message of greetings says, "highly value the activities of the Colombian Communist Party in propagating the truth about our country and about the peaceable foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, its actions in support of the USSR's peace initiatives aimed at diverting the threat of war from mankind, at preserving and strengthening peace."

Kosolapov Delegation Arrival

PM061343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] Bogota, 5 Nov -- A CPSU delegation headed by R.I. Kosolapov, CPSU Central Committee member and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, has arrived here at the invitation of the Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] leadership for the 14th PCC Congress. At Bogota International Airport the delegation was welcomed by Gilberto Vieira, PCC Central Committee general secretary, and other PCC leaders.

Kosolapov Address to Congress

LD081004 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Bogota November 8 TASS -- The 14th Congress of the Colombian Communist Party is continuing in session here. In a debate on the report by Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, the delegates to the congress stressed the importance of a further intensification of the struggle for peace, in defense of the interests of the working people and for deepening the process of democratisation in the country.

The congress was addressed by head of the CPSU delegation Richard Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, editor-in-chief of the KOMMUNIST journal. He conveyed fraternal greetings to the delegates to the congress and all Colombian Communists on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, of more than 18.5 million Soviet Communists. We are gratified, he said, to carry out the honorary instruction of the CPSU, personally of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of its Central Committee, and convey to the Communists, all working people of Colombia our fraternal greetings, sentiments of proletarian solidarity, sincere wishes of even greater successes and successful and fruitful work to the Congress of the Colombian Communist Party.

Your forum, the head of the CPSU delegation pointed out, is being held in the period of an extreme aggravation of international tensions.

For the first time ever a threat has emerged to the very existence of human civilisation. The source of that threat is the reckless, adventurist policy of the most belligerent, aggressive circles of imperialism with the U.S. Administration at its head.

The head of the CPSU delegation read out a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the 14th Congress of the Colombian Communist Party. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee he presented as a gift to the congress, the portrait of V.I. Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat.

DEPUTY MINISTER RECEIVES VENEZUELAN ENVOY

PM071612 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Chronicle"]

[Text] N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, received Venezuela's Ambassador to the USSR Ildegar Perez Segnini on 5 November in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA LAUDS GREAT OCTOBER'S SOLDIERS

PM081007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Soldiers of the Army of October"]

[Excerpt] Vigilance and readiness to rebuff aggression were always the law of life for the Soviet serviceman. But this has special significance now. Never, perhaps, in the postwar decades has the international situation been so tense. There is one reason for this -- the reckless and dangerous actions of reactionary imperialist circles led by the United States. These include the brandishing of the nuclear stick, the pursuit of military superiority, the fabulous sums being thrown away on the arms race, and the subversive actions directed against the socialist countries.

The course of our country and its socialist friends and the essence of the initiatives being put forward by the Soviet Union is to eliminate the threat of war, curb the arms race, and defend peace. But in the world arena, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, "we have to deal with political forces to whom good will is alien and who are deaf to the arguments of reason. And here, the deterrent might of our defense potential plays an invariable role. Today it is not just the guarantee of Soviet poeple's creative labor, but also the guarantee of universal peace on earth."

Such is the responsibility that lies on the shoulders of the army of October's soldiers today. They now possess terrible missiles, submarines, supersonic aircraft, modern tanks...their inner strength and ideological tempering are growing stronger. Over 93 percent of servicemen have secondary or higher education and more than 90 percent are Communists or Komsomol members. Conscious of their lofty responsibility to the party and people and obeying the demands of the military oath and regulations, Soviet servicemen are vigilantly performing their duty from the Baltic and the Carpathians to Chukotka and the Kuril Islands, from the northern seas to the southern borders.

The training year which has just ended was an important milestone in the combat improvement of troops and naval forces. Many military collectives, including the initiators of socialist competition, are producing pleasing achievements. The length of time taken to bring the Proskurovskiy Motorized Infantry Regiment into a state of combat readiness was reduced by 12-15 percent. Ratings were achieved by 100 percent of the men in the "N" missile unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. Pavlov. Two-thirds of the subunits of the Smolenskiy Air Defense Antiaircraft Missile Guards Regiment received excellent ratings. The "N" Fighter Aircraft Guards' Regiment commanded by Guards Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Temnikov fulfilled tactical flying exercises with an excellent rating. The 'Kirov' nuclear missile cruiser successfully fulfilled a difficult ocean sailing task....

There are successes. But Soviet servicemen, primarily the Communists, are not flattering themselves because of them, are assessing critically what has been achieved, and are seeking reserves to successfully resolve new tasks in the forthcoming training year.

It is not only military skill that is forged on the hearth of martial labor; the lofty political and moral qualities of defender of the motherland and the readiness for feats are also fostered there. Let us recall the words pronounced at the our party's 26th congress: Whenever the interests of the country's security or the defense of peace require it and whenever it is necessary to help the victims of aggression, the Soviet serviceman appears before the world as a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist ready to overcome any difficulties.

Indeed it is so. Does not the entire life of our units and ships full of combat intensity attest to this? Does not the selflessness and heroism of Soviet servicemen serving on Afghanistan's soil prove it? It is no accident that alongside the names of those who passed through the fire of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars we place the names of their worthy successors -- such as Heroes of the Soviet Union Colonel I. Zhukov and Captain 1st Rank A. Olkhovikov, Majors G. Kuchkin and V. Pimenov, Captains I. Ploskonos and N. Akramov, and Guards Senior Sergeants N. Chepik and A. Mironenko, And so the traditions of allegiance to the motherland, the party, and the banner of October live on and are augmented.

Our radiant holdiay -- the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- is close. It is being greeted fittingly by Army and Navy servicemen, as indeed by all Soviet people. The ardent slogan of the CPSU Central Committee finds a vivid response in their hearts:

Soviet servicemen! Improve combat and political training! Vigilantly and reliably guard Soviet people's peaceful labor and the historic gains of socialism! Long live the valiant USSR Armed Forces!

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON GOSR ANNIVERSARY

PM081005 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "October Banners Above the Planet"]

[Exerpts] It is 67 years since the shot from the legendary cruiser Aurora announced the start of a fundamental turning-point in the history of mankind and ushered in a new era -- an era of transition from capitalism to socialism.

The fraternal peoples are having to fulfill socialist building plans in conditions of mounting war danger, threat of nuclear war, and very fierce ideological struggle. The bellicose forces of imperialism are doing all they can to disrupt strategic military equilibrium. The deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe continues and more and more programs of nuclear and conventional armaments are being carried out. The United States is embarking on the militarization of space.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are countering the imperialist powers' adventurist policy of aggression with a policy of peace and friendship between peoples. The first decree by the victorous Great October Socialist Revolution was the decree on peace. Soon after the victory of the revolution the leader of the world proletariat and founder of the world's first socialist state, V.I. Lenin, said: "We now have power, the power of the Soviets. This power, offered up by the peoples themselves, provides a rich soil for the great cause of peace for all peoples."

All post-October history -- and the present-day situation in particular -- confirms beyond a doubt that socialism has been and remains the staunchest defender of sound principles in international relations, the strongest bastion of peace, and its most reliable custodian.

While pursuing a real peace-loving policy, the USSR must also recognize the fact that the unbridled arms race and the treachery of the forces of reaction and militarism call for unflagging vigilance. Until imperialism gives up its desire to upset the existing balance of power and acquire military superiority, the CPSU and the Soviet state will take proper steps to provide the Soviet Armed Forces with all they need to defend the USSR and its allies and friends.

Side by side with the soldiers of the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, Soviet troops are watching over their peoples' revolutionary gains and are guarding peace and socialism. Safely defended by them, the working peoples of the socialist countries are confidently building a new life beneath the scarlet banners of victorious October. There is a militant ring to the CPSU Central Committee slogan on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

"Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries!" "Long live the unity, cooperation, and cohesion of the socialist community countries and their unshakable resolve to strengthen and defend the gains of socialism and world peace!"

VLADIVOSTOK MARKS OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

OW080509 [Editorial Report] Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian at 2345 GMT on 6 November announces that "in 1 or 2 minutes we shall broadcast a direct report from the Central Square in Vladivostok of the celebration of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Vladivostok." After noting that microphones of Maritime Kray Radio are in the square, the announcers describe the atmosphere and recite poetry and GOSR slogans. An announcer says: "Several minutes ago, a review of fighting ships of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet was held in Zolotoy Ro Bay. Fleet Commander Admiral Sidorov congratulated fleet crews who had won the right to participate in this review." Another announcer notes that ranks of troops of the Vladivostok Garrison are in the square. As chimes are heard at 0000 GMT, an announcer reports that Dmitriy Nikolayevich Gagarov, Maritime Kraykom first secretary, and Dmitriy Ivanovich Karabanov, krayispolkom chairman, are on the central rostrum, and adds that "present at our celebrations today are delegations from North Hamgyong Province in the DPRK, and Heilongjiang Provice from the PRC."

As martial music is heard, an announcer reports that Pacific Fleet Commander Admiral Sidorov receives the report of Parade Commander Lieutenant General Khrustitskiy. Sidorov can be heard greeting troop formations, including officers and cadets, Suvorov cadets, border guards, communications troops, and marines. Sidorov mounts the central rostrum and, after a fanfare at 0010 GMT, begins his 10-minute speech.

After the playing of the state anthem, during which an artillery salute can be heard, orders are given, and an announcer reports the beginning of the military parade, reported by Captain Lieutenant Simakov. Simakov notes the preparedness of Navy servicemen to rebuff aggression from any quarter. He names leading servicemen in the parade, and lists some units marching past. They are Suvorov cadets, border guards, and a fleet band. Interviews with a veteran, and a linkup with Kiev follow, after which the announcer says that the Vladivostok parade will be seen in Moscow, western regions of the country, and in socialist countries "tomorrow at 0800 Moscow Time [0500 GMT] via satellite communications."

Announcers then begin a description of the demonstration of working people of Vladivostok. The report of GOSR activities in Vladivostok concludes at 0247 GMT.

Admiral Sidorov Speech

OW071151 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0010 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Speech by Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Pacific Fleet, at the Great October Socialist Revolution military parade and workers demonstration in Vladivostok on 7 November -- live]

[Text] Comrade sailors and soldiers, petty officers and sergeants, warrant officers and ensigns; comrade officers, admirals, and generals; working people of order-bearing Maritime Kray and Vladivostok City; veterans of revolution, war, and labor; esteemed guests: On behalf and on the instruction of the Maritime Kraykom of the CPSU, the Maritime Krayispolkom, and the fleet's military council, I greet and congratulate you on the national holiday, the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

This notable holiday is marked every year by all progressive people of the planet. A new era in the development of human society began with Great October, an era of transition from capitalism to socialism. The world's first victorious socialist revolution in our country rightfully went down in history as the main event of the 20th century. The birthday of the world's first socialist state is being met by the Soviet people with new labor accomplishments in the struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 27th party congress and of the subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee on successfully completing the plans of the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The working people of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind are solemnly observing this holiday with us. The path traversed by the homeland of October in 67 years is an historic era. History has never witnessed such a headlong upsurge from ages-old backwardness to the might of a modern great power with a high economic, scientific, technical, and cultural level, constantly enhancing the welfare of the people and the necessary defense potential.

A graphic example of the enormous economic opportunities of our country are the decisions of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which formulated a long-term program for land reclamation with the aim of steadily increasing the country's food reserves. The party and the Soviet people view the fulfillment of the tasks set down in the speech at the plenum by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as a new step forward in raising the economic and defense might of our homeland.

A sizeable contribution to the common cause of construction of a communist society is being made by the working people of the glorious Maritime Kray. The rate of growth of industrial production volume, production marketing, and labor productivity since the beginning of the 5-year plan and at present exceed the set tasks. Rural working people of Maritime Kray are successfully coping with the 4-year plan for sale to the state of early grain crops, while procurement of milk, meat, eggs, and vegetables is increasing. The working people of Vladivostok are preparing a deserving welcome for the 125th anniversary of their native city. The plan for housing construction has been fulfilled; trade, public catering, and consumer services for the population have been further developed.

The Kray's working people and Army and Navy servicemen devote their labor and military achievements to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Preparations are expanding throughout the country for the 27th party congress, at which a new edition of the CPSU Program will be adopted, a program of improvement of developed socialism.

Our country stands as the standard bearer of peace on the planet. Prosposals put forward by the Soviet Union are aimed at finding concrete solutions to the disarmament problem and at averting a new world war. However, the reactionary circles of imperialism, and primarily of the United States, refuse to heed the voice of reason. The present U.S. Administration has done everything to block the process of detente, to limit and reduce arms, and has initiated completely unconcealed preparations for war against the Soviet Union and the countries of socialism.

Serving this aim are an unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military potential, the large-scale program of production of all kinds of weapons, and extension of the arms race into space. The American bosses are increasingly drawing other NATO countries into the realization of their aggressive plans. Japanese militarism is reviving, and attempts are being made to knock together an aggressive military bloc in the Far East against the Soviet Union.

U.S. intermediate-range missiles are being deployed on the territories of a number of West European countries. Taking stock of the danger of the situation, the Soviet Union has been forced to take additional measures to ensure its own security as well as that of its allies under the Warsaw Treaty, the 30th anniversary of which we will observe in May 1985.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are doing everything necessary to ensure that the gains of socialism are reliably defended. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has declared that 1941 will not be repeated. The Soviet people can rest assured that the Armed Forces of the land of the soviets, which stand in defense of peaceful labor, are capable of giving a devastating rebuff to any aggressor.

The servicemen of the Army and Fleet respond to the constant concern of the party with new achievements in military labor. Boundlessly loyal to the Communist Party and the Soviet pepole, the sailors of the Pacific Fleet, together with the Far Eastern troops and border guards, persist in mastering modern arms and raising their vigilance and combat readiness and are worthily fulfilling their patriotic and internationalist duty.

Solemnly marking the Great October holiday, Soviet people and servicemen of the Armed Forces again and again turn their thoughts and feelings to the native Leninist party. Under its wise guidance, our country is successfully solving the tasks of improving developed socialism while pointing the way to all mankind to a bright future.

Long live the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live the Great Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces! Glory to the Leninist CPSU, inspirer and organizer of all our victories! Hurrah comrades!

KHABAROVSK MARKS GREAT OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

OW071427 [Editorial Report] Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian at 2355 GMT on 6 November begins live reportage of the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary celebration from Lenin Square in Khabarovsk, with the announcer saying that Army General Dmitriy Timofeyevich Yazov is mounting the platform to address servicemen and working people of Khabarovsk on behalf and on the instruction of the Khabarovsk Kraykom and Krayispolkom. At 0010 on 7 November Yazov begins his speech.

Then, after the Soviet anthem is played, the parade of troops of Khabarovsk Garrison begins. According to the announcer, the parade is led by Lt Gen Valeriy Anisimorivh (Patrikeyev), commander of the parade, who is at the head of the parade in an open car.

He is followed by a group of young drummers, cadets of the Ussuri Suvorov Military School. Behind them are columns of training officers. Then come cadets of the Far East Higher General Officers School named after Marshal of the Soviet Union Konstantin Konstantinovich Rokossovskiy; cadets of the Khabarovsk Higher Military Engineering School; and motorized infantrymen.

The announcer interrupts his account of the parade by talking about individual achievements of tankmen in their training, about the artillerymen being equipped with guns, mortars, and the most modern weapons systems. He speaks of the successes of Pacific Fleet sailors as they march through Lenin Square. As border guards cross the square, followed by internal security troops, he says that Senior Lt Sergey Anfimov has recently helped detain a border violator.

The announcer then notes that cadets of the Ussuri Suvorov Military School are marching past the mainstand. They are followed by infantry combat vehicles, and then by columns of missiles [reaktivnyye ustanovki], guns, and howitzers of various sizes. After making another mention of missiles [raketa], the announcer says that the parade is closed by a combined orchestra conducted by Lt Col Eduard Asherovich Kazachkov, chief of the military orchestra service of the Red Banner Far East Military District.

After reading a poem devoted to the country, several announcers begin reportage of the workers' procession on Lenin Square. They briefly note the successes scored by enterprises, individuals, and groups. The program includes correspondents' reports on workers' processions and successes of enterprises in Komsomolsk-na-Amure, Birobidzhan, Sovetskaya Gavan, and other cities as well as interviews with various institute officials, journalists, and other individuals. The reportage concludes at 0147 GMT.

Army General Yazov Speech

OW071115 Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0010 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Address by Army General Dmitriy Timofeyevich Yazov at GOSR military parade in Khabarovsk -- live]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officiers, ensigns and warrant officers, officers and generals, working people of the city of Khabarovsk and Khabarovsk Kray: On behalf and on the instruction of the Khabarovsk Kray Committee of the CPSU and the Kray Soviet of People's Deputies, I greet and congratulate you on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet people are marking the birthday of the first socialist state in the world by persisting in the struggle to implement the resolutions of the 26th party congress and of the CPSU Central Committee June and November Plenums, and the tasks set for the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. Their implementation will ensure the further growth of the economic and defensive power of the motherland, an upsurge of the people's prosperity, and enhanced international prestige for the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

Our country is heading for the 27th CPSU Congress in an atmosphere of universal political and labor enthusiasm. The working people of Khabarovsk Kray and Khabarovsk City are taking an active part in the great and diversified work of the party and the people to perfect the development of socialism. They are greeting the Great October day with new labor successes.

The 10-month plan for the sale of industrial products has been fulfilled, and a number of new production and cultural and consumer service projects have been put into operation. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are successfully fulfilling plans for the delivery of grain, vegetables, and livestock products in difficult weather conditions.

The Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at preserving and consolidating peace, stopping the arms race, and extending and deepening cooperation among states is subordinated to the interests of the Soviet people's peaceful and constructive labor. The Soviet Union, jointly with fraternal socialist countries, advocates and upholds specific measures capable of removing and threat of thermonuclear war hanging over humanity and ensuring a peaceful future for this planet. This has been said convincingly once again in the replies given by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to PRAVDA and THE WASHINGTON POST. They are being correctly assessed in the world as a specific and realistic program for improving the world's climate. The peaceful course followed by our state and the socialist community countries is being countered by aggressive imperialistic circles, through whose fault the world situation has greatly deteriorated. The U.S. imperialists are striving to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and to ensure world domination for themselves. They have developed an unprecedented arms race, created new mass annihilation weapons, and increased the threat of nuclear war.

A special threat to the cause of peace is posed by the nuclear missile rearmament of the aggressive NATO bloc and the military intervention by the imperialists in the internal affairs of independent states. The situation in the Far East and in Southeast Asia continues to remain complicated. In these circumstances, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are doing all that is necessary to maintain our country's defense capacity at the proper level. The Soviet Armed Forces are constantly in a state of high combat readiness that guarantees immediate rebuff of any aggressor.

The servicemen of the Red Banner Far Eastern Military District, Pacific Ocean Navy men, and border and internal security forces are meeting the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with high marks in carrying out their military tasks. They are persistently improving their military and political skills, tightening military discipline, and getting ready to mark in a befitting manner the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. In close unity with the working people of the Soviet Far East, they are vigilantly guarding the sacred borders of our motherland.

Long live the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces! Glory to the CPSU, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories! Hurrah, comrades!

WORLD LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO USSR

From DPRK's Kim Il-song

PM071243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

["Congratulations to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] -- To Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend extend warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the entire Soviet people on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The October Socialist Revolution, which was carried out by the Russian working class under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, was an event of weighty significance which ushered in a new era of transition from capitalism to socialism by overthrowing the power of landlords and capitalists and founding a worker-peasant state for the first time in human history.

The October Revolution and the successful socialist construction in the Soviet Union in the subsequent period testified to the indestructible vitality of Marxism-Leninism and inspired hundreds of millions of working masses and oppressed nations on the globe to the revolutionary struggle against oppression by capitalism.

The Soviet people waged a heroic struggle during the Second World War and ensured the victory of the anti-fascist liberation struggle against oppression, thereby making a great contribution to the cause of human liberation. In the post-war period, they rapidly rehabilitated the war-ravaged national economy and promoted the socialist construction, thus augmenting the might of the Soviet state beyond measure.

Today the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by you are advancing dynamically to complete developed socialism and build communism and are waging an active struggle against imperialist's new aggressive and provocative intrigues and in support of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes scored by the fraternal Soviet people in the protracted and hard-fought struggle for revolution and construction and support the just stand and steps taken by the Soviet party and government to relax the international tensions and avert the danger of a new global war.

The Korean and Soviet peoples are class allies and revolutionary comrades-in-arms who are closely united with each other through the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism against imperialism on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our peoples have always cherished historical, traditional Korean-Soviet friendship, a friendship which is consolidating and developing. I am deeply satisfied with the splendid results of fur visit to the Soviet Union in May and am confident that the indestructible fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples will further grow in scope and strengthen with each passing day in the spirit of the agreement reached between us at that time.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and the Soviet people greater successes in the future endeavors to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee decisions and carry out ahead of schedule the current 5-year plan, under the uplifted banner of October.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the DPRK

From SRV's Top Leaders

OW081101 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, have sent a joint congratulatory message to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers. The message has been carried in PRAVDA.

The message says: On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a great festival of all progressive mankind, we extend our warmest greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Soviet people.

The triumph of the October Revolution has led to the establishment of the first worker-peasant state in the world, ushering in a new era in the world's history, the era of the collapse of imperialism and of victory of socialism and communism on a world scale.

The Soviet Union's history in the past 67 years has provided eloquent evidence of the invincibility of the socialist system and the working people who, under the leadership of the Communist Party founded and forged by Lenin, have not only successfully built and firmly defended the Soviet state but also created favorable conditions for the emergence of the socialist community and the development of the people's world revolution. The marvelous achievements obtained by the Soviet people in perfecting developed socialism have set a bright example for the countries that are moving along the path of socialist construction or struggling for national liberation.

The great sacrifices and momentous contributions of the Soviet Union to the struggle for world peace and security have very clearly demonstrated the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace and its high sense of responsibility toward mankind's destiny and the people's world revolution. Therefore, it is the duty of all peace-loving and progressive forces on our planet to support the Soviet Union's well-meaning peace initiatives aimed at realizing disarmament and eliminating the danger of nuclear war.

The Vietnamese people are always conscious that without the October Revolution and the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, there would have been no August Revolution nor the coming into being of the new Vietnam. Following the path chartered by the October Revolution, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the glorious CPV, have recorded extremely brilliant successes in nation-building and national defense, and made worthy contributions to the world revolution.

The Vietnamese people note with satisfaction that the close friendship and fraternal cooperation between our two parties and peoples, based on the unchangeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist proletarian internationalism and consolidated by the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, have constantly been consolidated and developed.

The long-term program for developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, signed in 1983, and the agreements reached this year at the meetings of high-level leaders of our two parties and states, have shown the complete identity of views and the common determination of the CPSU and the CPV and of the Soviet Union and Vietnam to continue to promote their all-round cooperation and to perfectly coordinate their actions in the international arena in the interests of our two peoples, of peace and socialism the world over.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, we wish to express our most profound and heartfelt gratitude to the fraternal communist party, government, and people of the Soviet Union for their momentous, valuable, and extremely effective assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolution.

May the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, headed by Comrade Chernenko, record new, yet greater achievements in the cause of perfecting developed socialism and safeguarding world peace and security.

May the great friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and nations be constantly consolidated and developed.

From GDR's Honecker, Stoph

PM062356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: Congratulations to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] To Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Presidium. To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people the warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people.

The GOSR opened a new era in the history of mankind and introduced the world-wide transition from capitalism to socialism. The heroic struggle of the Russian workers and peasants under the leadership of the battle-hardened party of Lenin and their boundless heroism and readiness for sacrifice in the establishment and defense of a new society free of exploitation and repression will be remembered forever.

In making successful progress in the completion of developed socialist society, the USSR is realizing its historic mission as the pioneer of social progress. The GDR working people congratulate the Soviet people on the important labor actions which it is carrying out in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The USSR has proved itself for over 6 decades as the most influential and powerful champion of world peace. In view of the aggravation of the international situation brought about by the policy of the United States and NATO and the increased danger of a nuclear catastrophe, the Soviet peace policy points the way to strengthening international security and improving the political climate of the world.

The GDR supports unreservedly the consistent, peaceful course of the USSR and, as a firm member of the socialist community, it will continue to contribute actively to the strengthening of its unity and cohesion, to the consolidation of its economic and defense might, and to the realization of its peaceful strategy.

The unshakable fraternal alliance with the USSR was and remains a stable foundation for the successful progress of the GDR in socialist construction. It fills us with pleasure and satisfaction that a new, far-reaching step towards the integration of our economies and the continual deepening of our all-round cooperation was taken with the signing of a program of cooperation in science, technology, and production until the year 2000.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, and the entire Soviet people, new great successes in the completion of developed socialist society and in the struggle for peace and international security.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

IZVESTIYA LISTS GOSR RECEPTIONS GIVEN ABROAD

PM081143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In Connection With the Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] At USSR embassies in foreign countries receptions have been held to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The receptions were attended by:

In Budapest -- J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; P. Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; and G. Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers;

In Warsaw -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers;

In Prague -- G. Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President;

In Bucharest -- M. Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the Romanian State Council;

In Belgrade -- D. Vidic; member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and B. Srebric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council;

In Pyongyang -- Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK; and King Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administrative Council, and DPRK minister of foreign affairs;

In Beijing -- Gao Yangwen, PRC minister of the coal industry; and Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs;

In Kabul -- Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council; and S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers;

In Helsinki -- M. Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland; and Speaker of the Diet E. Pystynen;

In Paris -- C. Cheysson, French minister of external affairs;

In London -- G. Howe, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs; and G. McLennan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Great Britain;

And in Stockholm -- L. Bodstrom, Swedish minister of foreign affairs.

Receptions were also held at USSR embassies in Bissau, Washington, Canberra, Manila, Tunis, Wellington, Rangoon, and other capitals.

PRAVDA NOTES CONTENTS OF 16TH ISSUE OF KOMMUNIST

PM071530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

Unattributed report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The 16th issue of KOMMUNIST, the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal, has just been published.

It carries the Information Report on the CPSU Central Committee 23 October 1984 Plenum, the speech at the plenum by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and the plenum's resolution.

It publishes an extract from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Progress in Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum in the Armenian Republic Party Organization," K.U. Chernenko's replies to THE WASHINGTON POST's questions, and the article "Revolutionary Transformations in the World and Their Causes" by B. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The "Science and Culture" section features the articles "...There Will Be a Garden City Here!" and "A Place in the People's Life."

New documents from the Great Patriotic War and the article "Recalling the Lessons of Tankograd" are featured.

The "Realities of the Modern Era" section features an article by J. Batmonh entitled "Toward Socialism, Escaping Capitalist Slavery" and an article by (V. Gerns) entitled "The Ideological Tasks of West German Communists in the Struggle for Peace and Labor."

PARTY, SOVIET CADRES COMPLETE STUDY COURSE

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] Leaders of lecture groups of the propaganda and agitation departments of union republics' Communist Party central committees and of party kraykoms and obkoms and staff of USSR Armed Forces political organs have completed a course at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for improving the skills of leading party and soviet cadres. They had been studying topical questions of the theory and practice of improving developed socialist society and the socioeconomic policy and international activity of the CPSU and Soviet state in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the propositions and conclusions contained in reports and speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Questions of improving the effectiveness of ideological and mass political work and molding working people's Marxist-Leninist world outlook were an important part of the course.

The students were addressed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; L.M. Zamyatin and B.I. Stukalin, CPSU Central Committee department chiefs; R.I. Kosolapov, chief editor of KOMMUNIST; V.V. Zagladin and V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; [list continues next page]

A.A. Pronin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR general prosecutor; F.T. Yermash, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography; L.Ye. Babashkin, Ye.V. Zaytsev, and V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy ministers; Academicians G.A. Arbatov, N.G. Basov, R.Z. Sagdeyev, and A.A. Samarskiy; Academician M.I. Kondakov of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; P.A. Zhilin, Yu.A. Izrael, D.A. Kerimov, V.P. Chichkanov, and G.A. Yagodin, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences; R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; Army General M.M. Kozlov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff Military Academy; A.N. Kolyakin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and professors and teachers of the CPSU Central Academy of Social Sciences.

The students heard reports on the work experience of republican and oblast party organizations relating to questions of studying and shaping public opinion, organizing propaganda work and patriotic and international education, developing team forms of labor organization, and improving production efficiency from party obkom first secretaries V.F. Dobrik of Lvov Obkom and G.I. Ulanov of Kaluga Obkom; G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and G.V. Myasinkov, second secretary of Penza CPSU Obkom.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRAISES TRACTOR PLANT

PM071716 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the workers, engineering and technical personnel, and employees of the "V.I. Lenin Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant" Production Association

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates your glorious collective on your latest labor victory -- the production of the 1 millionth tractor. You have thus written yet another vivid page in the history of our country's tractor building.

The Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant's workers, employees, engineers, and technicians have made a weighty contribution to the country's industrialization, the transformation of agriculture, and the strengthening of our motherland's defense might. The tractors bearing the "CHTZ" brand name enjoy a good reputation among the rural machine operators, land reclamation workers, the Baykal-Amur Railroad construction workers, and the builders of GESes, ship canals, and long-distance gas pipelines.

Your achievements are the result of purposeful organizational and political education work by the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and leading economic cadres; the consistent strengthening of labor and production discipline; and the development of mass socialist competition.

The association's collective has to play an active part in resolving the tasks of implementing the long-term land reclamation program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, which envisages a considerable acceleration of the production of the latest land reclamation and agricultural equipment.

The Chelyabinsk tractor builders are obliged to increase the production of high-powered and highly productive industrial tractors, improve their quality, and increase their durability. The intensification of production must be resolutely accelerated and labor productivity and the skills of cadres must be steadily improved on the basis of widespread and comprehensive use of the achievements of science and technology.

It is also necessary to pursue energetically the reconstruction of existing shops and the modernization of equipment.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses its firm belief that the collective of the "V.I. Lenin Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant" Production Association will boost its labor and social activeness, ensure the fulfillment of plan targets for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

We wish you, dear comrades, good health and great labor successes for the benefit of our great motherland.

CPSU Central Committee

KAZAKH SSR SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE 4 DEC

GF071922 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0210 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Decree issued by the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the convening of the 10th Session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet -- date not given]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to convene the 10th Session of the 10th Convocation of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic on 4 December 1984 in Alma-Ata City.

[Signed] Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Demesinov, secretary of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Alma-Ata, Government House, 5 November 1984.

TRUD ARTICLE CRITICIZES WASTE OF FUEL

PM071630 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 2 November carries on page 2, under the rubric "Investigating Economic Mismanagement," a 1,500-word article by N. Maliyev, chief of the USSR State Petroleum Inspectorate, entitled "Sanctioned Losses. Thousands of Metric Tons of Fuel Wasted by Tsentrosoyuz Enterprises." The article describes the results of investigations into use of fuel by enterprises within the Tsentrosoyuz system.

The author says that "the technical condition of petroleum storage and pumping equipment in the 'Samoblkooptrans' Association (Samarkand Oblast) is extremely unsatisfactory" and results in the annual loss of "17,000 liters of gasoline and 2,100 liters of diesel fuel." This, he claims, "is well known to General Director B. Berdiyarov." He says that the situation in Samarkand is "actually better" than elsewhere, and goes on to criticize the Skopinskiy Rayon section of the Ryazan Oblast Potrebsoyuz (Chairman G. Korkmazov) and the Omsk Oblast Potrebsoyuz Motor Vehicle Pool (Director V. Malikov) for allowing annual fuel losses of 20 metric tons and 35 metric tons, respectively. Maliyev blames the use of faulty equipment for the "annual loss of more than 700 metric tons" of fuel by the 28 enterprises inspected.

According to the author, the lack of "elementary equipment for the prestart warming up of motor vehicles" accounts for the annual unproductive use of 6,000 metric tons of fuel. He names several oblast-level officials responsible for improper storage and use of fuel.

He then goes on to describe the effects of the "illegal sale of petroleum products to unrelated organizations or the exchange of fuel for various materials." Maliyev criticizes the Tsentrosoyuz for using fuel and lubricants meant for the rural population for its own purposes, for the illegal sale of fuel coupons to private individuals, and for overreporting the volume of freight carried in order to justify fuel writeoffs. He mentions that the Crimean Oblast Potrebsoyuz Motor Vehicle Association "overreported the freight it carried by 61,000 metric tons and illegally wrote off 29 metric tons of fuel" in 1983 and in the first quarter of 1984. "General Director V. Petrov was reprimanded," he notes.

Maliyev concludes: "It seems that the Tsentrosoyuz leaders must draw the most serious conclusions from the results of the inspection. The point is not just to take the culprits most strictly to task, but to elaborate measures to preclude the possibility of such things recurring in the future."

LATE OCTOBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS ASSESSED

PM071326 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Nov 84 p 2

[Agrometeorologist L. Litvinenko report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Warm weather persisted at the end of October over most of the country's European territory. The average air temperature in most regions was 2-4 degrees above normal. Maximum air temperature in the south of the territory reached 18-22 degrees. By the start of November it had grown cooler in most regions. Night frosts were recorded everywhere.

It was mainly dry in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Central Chernozem, North Caucasus, and Volga Regions. Rain was prevalent north of a line joining Grodno, Tula, Ulyanovsk, Kuybyshev, Orenburg, and Chelyabinsk. Snow cover was recorded in the northern region, the northeast of the Central and Volga Regions, and the north of the Volga-Vyatka and Urals Regions. Its depth reached 1-10 cm and in places 11-22cm.

Vegetation of winter grain crops ended northeast of a line joining Petrozavodsk, Yaroslavl, Ivanovo, Kuybyshev, and Uralsk. On the remaining territory, winter crops vegetated mainly during the day.

It was cool in the Transcaucasus. There was precipitation. This amounted to 11-25 mm in most regions and 31-115 mm on the Black Sea coast and in the Lenkoran-Astara depression.

Warm weather was recorded in the farming regions of Siberia and on most of the territory of Kazakhstan. It subsequently grew cooler. Frosts from minus 3 to minus 10 were recorded at night. By the start of November snow cover 2-10cm deep lay north of a line joining Tyumen and Tomsk. Winter grain crops in these regions were in a state of winter dormancy.

Cool weather prevailed in the Far East. On most of the territory the average air temperature over the 10-day period was 1-2 degrees below normal. It was mainly dry in Amur Oblast and in the west of Khabarovsk Kray. On the remaining territory there was 11-30mm of precipitation in 2-4 days.

Frosts were recorded in the Central Asian republics but it subsequently grew somewhat warmer. Owing to the cool weather cotton vegetation ended in most regions (mainly at about the normal time). By this period, 80-95 percent of the season's bolls, and on some fields all of them, had opened.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON WINTER CROP

PM061259 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Oct 84 p 3

[Interview with Yu.A. Nikitin, deputy chief of the Grain and General Questions of Agriculture Main Administration, by N. Osychkin, editor of SELSKAYA ZHIZN's Agriculture Department, under the rubric "You Wanted To Know": "The Country's Winter Field"; first paragraph is SELSKAYA ZHIZN introduction]

[Text] Many SELSKAYA ZHIZN readers ask to be told about our winter field and about the role it plays in creating the country's food stocks. N. Osychkin, editor of the newspaper's Agriculture Department, ask Yu.A. Nikitin, deputy chief of the Grain and General Questions of Agriculture Main Administration, to answer a number of questions connected with the cultivation of winter crops.

[Osychkin] Yuriy Alekseyevich, please tell us about the significance of winter grain crops in resolving the task of increasing grain production in the country and improving its quality.

[Nikitin] Winter crops occupy a prominent place in agricultural production. The gross grain yield and the satisfaction of the population's food requirements largely depend on their yield per hectare. A considerable area of their sowing is in zones where the amount of precipitation makes it possible to obtain high harvests every year. Winter crops make the fullest use of the bioclimatic potential in the regions where they are grown and, occupying 23 percent of the area of all grain crops, they provide approximately 32 percent of the gross grain yield in the country. However, it has to be pointed out that inadequate use is still being made of their potential. The quality of winter wheat also requires considerable improvement, above all in the Ukraine and the RSFSR's Central Chernozem Region.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and republic agricultural organs have together elaborated and are implementing comprehensive measures to considerably improve agricultural techniques for the cultivation of winter crops, particularly on clean fallow. The realization of these measures will make it possible to sharply raise the productivity of every hectare, improve the quality of grain, and increase the gross yield within the next few years.

[Osychkin] What organizational and agrotechnical measures are being taken to lay a sound basis for a high harvest of winter crops next year? What has been done to improve the agricultural techniques of sowing and caring for crops?

[Nikitin] Winter crops for next year's harvest must be sown on 41 million hectares, including 36 million hectares for grain. This is somewhat more than in previous years. Great work has been done to assimilate scientifically substantiated zonal farming systems, and there has been a big improvement in the makeup of predecessors: Almost one-third of winter crops are sown on clean fallow; while 17.4 million hectates are sown on occupied fallow or after perennial grasses, pulse crops, and early-harvested interrow crops. In all, it is planned to sow 83 percent of winter crops for grain following the best predecessors.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have met their full requirement for seeds of winter crops, and 85 percent of them have been raised to the first and second class sowing standard. This is more than in previous years.

As of 22 October, winter crops had been sown on 38.2 million hectares, including 33.2 million hectares for grain. They have been sown to a high agrotechnical standard, and on many farms mineral fertilizers have been applied. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Central Chernozem Region have fulfilled the sowing plan by 106 percent, in the Volga Region by 103 percent, in the West Siberian Region by 106 percent, and in the East Siberian Region by 128 percent. The majority of farms in the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic republics, and the Northwest, Central, and Urals economic regions of the RSFSR have also coped with the plan. Their sowing is being completed in Moldavia, Krasnodar Kray, and also the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics.

In order to improve the quality of field work, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have exceeded the collective contract, paying machine operators for the quantity and quality of the produce obtained.

Pests and diseases cause substantial harm to the harvest of winter crops in some years. This applies, above all, to rust, powdery mildew, and root rots. Appropriate measures have already been carried out against them on 305,000 hectares, and prophylactic spraying of crops has been carried out against diseases on 205,000 hectares and against weeds on 1.5 million hectares.

In the majority of zones, plants have taken root well and put out side shoots, and they have an adequate supply of moisture. It can be hoped that the harvest's good foundation has been laid in all the main winter-sowing zones, which will undoubtedly ensure growth in the gross grain yield.

[Osychkin] Much is now being said and written about intensive technology for the cultivation of winter wheat. How efficient is it in grain production?

[Nikitin] At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session that examined the proposal of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences to increase grain production thanks to the intensive use of clean fallow and the application of progressive technologies, the appropriate ministries and departments and party, soviet, and economic organs were entrusted with taking urgent measures to transfer to advanced technologies for the cultivation of winter crops.

Intensive technology envisages using new high-yielding and lodge-resistant strains and ensuring normal soil acidity and the balanced presence of nutrients in the soil, the split application of optimum doses of nitrogenous fertilizers during the vegetation period at precisely those states in the plants' development when they particularly need that nutritive element, and the use of growth regulators and an integrated system of plant protection. The timely and qualitative fulfillment of all agrotechnical work is envisaged here. A permanent technological track [koleya], created during sowing, is used to ensure the required equality and uniformity of top dressing and to apply pesticides at certain stages of the plants' development. The technology provides for 50-60 quintals of high-quality grain to be obtained per hectare.

A progressive method of cultivating winter crops has been developed in our country by scientific establishments for different soil and climatic zones and has now been on test for 3 years directly on farms. Good results have been obtained. On the Gorkiy Kolkhoz in Krasnodar Kray's Tbilisskiy Rayon, for example, winter wheat has produced 66 quintals per hectare, and on the "Rossiya" Kolkhoz in Stavropol Kray's Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon, 56 quintals of grain per hectare. An average of 53.3 quintals of grain per hectare has been obtained on 5,000 hectares in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast. The average increase as a result of using the new technology in 1984 stood at between 12 and 20 quintals of high-quality grain per hectare.

Already this year accumulated experience made it possible to considerably extend the area of winter crop cultivation using intensive technology. They already occupy 6.3 million hectares, including more than 2 million hectares with a technological track.

However, it has to be pointed out that for the wider use of the efficient method it is necessary to considerably increase deliveries of mineral fertilizers, particularly phosphorous fertilizers, to farms that use the method and to organize the production of highly efficient plant protection agents, above all, fungicides and herbicides.

Nor can farmers do without the assistance of Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building enterprises. Intensive technology demands the uniform application of mineral fertilizers and the qualitative use of expensive plant protection agents, and at strictly prescribed times. Therefore it is extremely necessary to meet the countryside's full requirement for wide-span sprayers and boom-type machines for applying mineral fertilizers.

[Osychkin] To what, Yuriy Alekseyevich, would you like to especially draw the attention of specialists when assimilating intensive technology?

[Nikitin] Above all, to the need for the high-quality fulfillment of agrotechnical and chemical work strictly at the optimum times and for the careful adjustment of agricultural machines and implements. It is important to ensure the full-value nourishment of plants throughout the vegetation period, particularly nitrogenous nourishment, at critical stages of the plant's requirement for that element. It is also necessary to keep a constant eye on the state of the crops. It is important to detect pests or plant diseases in time, quickly organize measures against them, and protect crops against lodging and weeds.

[Osychkin] What if we look to the immediate future? What will happen to our country's winter fields, what strains and hybrids will appear in them, and how will their agricultural techniques change?

[Nikitin] There is no doubt that the winter field will become far more productive in the next few years. Plant breeders are working on giving kolkhozes and sovkhozes highly intensive, short-stemmed, nonlodging, and disease-resistant strains of winter crops. Only intensive methods will be used to grow grain crops throughout the sown area. The existing agricultural techniques will be replaced by soil-protection, moisture-conserving, and energy-saving technologies. A start has already been made on this, and it is very promising.

'OFFICIAL' CITED ON USTINOV'S ABSENCE AT PARADE

AU071503 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1450 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow -- Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov was today absent at the Red Square military parade on the anniversary of the October Revolution.

A Foreign Ministry official explained that Ustinov did not feel well. This has given new impetus to speculation that the 76-year-old minister is seriously ill. Ustinov has not appeared in public since 27 September.

The troops' march past the state and party leaders was reviewed by his first deputy, Marshal Sokolov.